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WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...p 20-7 (68-45). Tomorrow variable. ...64-46). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. ...01. Tomorrow variable. ROME: Fair. ...68-41). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp.
...ONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria	5	Lebanon	5.50
Belgium	15 B Fr	Luxembourg	15 L Fr
Denmark	3 D Kr	Morocco	2 Dr
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Fior
Finland	2 F M.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	2 F	Norway	2.75 N Kr.
Germany	1.20 D M	Portugal	10 E.
Great Britain	10 P	Spain	25 Pts.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.25 S Kr.
India	Rs 5	Switzerland	1.50 S Fr.
Iran	30 Rials	Turkey	T 37
Italy	250 Lire	U S Military (Eur.)	50 Cts
Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D

3,700 * * PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1975 Established 1887



Associated Press.

PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS—Socialist leader Mario Soares and wife in Lisbon.

Saigon Shifts Power to Minh; Reds Seal Routes to Capital

Thieu Among Evacuees

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, April 27.—The number of Americans remaining in Vietnam dropped below 1,000 today as U.S. officials urged most of those remaining to join immediately the evacuation by U.S. Air Force planes.

By late afternoon the number still in the country stood at about 970, U.S. sources said. The 970 include about 500 assigned to the embassy and other U.S. government agencies.

The others are government contract employees, businessmen, journalists, missionaries and employees of voluntary agencies, the sources said.

Former South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu arrived in Taipei on an American military transport plane. A Taiwan government official said Taiwan was extending hospitality to Mr. Thieu as a long-time friend and ally, but he said he did not know whether Mr. Thieu would seek to take up permanent residence here.

Mr. Thieu is staying with his brother, who is Saigon's ambassador to Taiwan and who lives in a suburb just north of Taipei. The ambassador, who had been in Saigon for the last week, accompanied his brother on the flight yesterday morning. More than a dozen other Vietnamese official and dependents were on the C-118 aircraft, including former Vietnamese Premier Tran Thien Khiem.

Nearly 400 Vietnamese orphans sponsored by two adoption agencies, Catholic Relief Services and Friends for All Children, left Vietnam yesterday aboard two U.S. Air Force C-141s bound for an overnight stay at Clark Air Base in the Philippines and then to the U.S. West Coast.

About 100 more orphans were expected to leave tomorrow on what probably will be the last flight of Vietnamese children to go to the United States, a source said.

Staffs Cut Back

Most volunteer agencies in South Vietnam have cut back their staffs to a few Westerners and two of the seven licensed adoption agencies said today that they will close their offices in Saigon in the next few days.

Two of the biggest relief agencies, World Vision and International Social Services, reported that they are still busy, concentrating their efforts on providing aid to thousands of refugees created by the North Vietnamese-Viet Cong offensive.

Large numbers of South Vietnamese continued to seek ways out of the country today despite a Saigon government announcement that strict penalties will be imposed on Vietnamese who attempt to flee.

The government reportedly is alarmed over the large numbers of military personnel and civilian officials who have already left.

The Greenway, a freighter chartered by the U.S. government, arrived at the Subic Bay Naval Base in the Philippines carrying 624 passengers from Saigon. A U.S. military spokesman said it was the first of several ships chartered for the evacuation to arrive here.

Refugee City on Guam

AGANA, Guam, April 27 (NYT).—A huge construction project moved into full operation today as hundreds of soldiers, sailors, Seabees, marines and civilian volunteers struggled to build an entire city for Vietnamese refugees in what a few hours ago was 50 acres of dense jungle growth.

The construction of the facility, a vast array of tents complete with street designations and numbers, made progress today during an announced one-day diversion of evacuation to Wake Island. Officials said they could not provide figures on the number of persons who landed today at Wake, which is 1,334 miles northeast of here.

But the pressure of the 30,000 South Vietnamese refugees already on this island still heavily taxed authorities and the facilities.

Most of the 10 camps were overflowing and some concern grew over sanitation problems. Immigration officials, whose task it is to approve the refugees' onward travel to the continental

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



UPI.

Duong Van (Big) Minh

Rockets Start Big Fire

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, April 27 (NYT).—With overwhelming Communist forces bearing down on Saigon tonight, the South Vietnamese National Assembly passed a resolution approving the transfer of all presidential power from President Tran Van Huong to retired Lt. Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh.

The naming of Gen. Minh to full power was considered to remove the last major obstacle in meeting initial Communist demands amounting to an ultimatum threatening to destroy Saigon. There seemed to be little question that heavy shelling of the city, and possibly infantry and tank attacks, would begin almost immediately if this basic demand were not met.

The Communists bombarded a section of the city with rockets early today and mounted heavy attacks around the city's outer perimeter that effectively sealed off the capital from the rest of the country. The rockets touched off a major fire.

After the assembly vote, there remained some doubt as to whether the action would satisfy the Communists.

The assembly, convened in emergency session at 7 p.m., an hour before curfew, was asked by Senate President Tran Van Lam: "Who approves of President Tran Van Huong transferring all presidential power to Gen. Duong Van Minh to find ways and means of restoring peace in Vietnam?" After a very brief debate, 134 of the 136 assembled deputies and senators voted "yes." Then Mr. Lam said: "May I inform you that, following this vote, President Huong will be immediately informed of our resolution and I will respectfully ask him to transfer presidential power to Gen. Minh very quickly."

Mr. Lam also said that news of the vote would be broadcast —which it was, two hours later —and that a joint session of the assembly would be convened, to which Gen. Minh would be invited.

Mr. Lam did not say when the assembly would be convened but presumably it will be tomorrow.

Objection Dropped

This afternoon, after several days of great pressure on President Huong from practically all domestic political factions and French and U.S. diplomats, Mr. Huong dropped his rigid objection to resigning unless removed from office and sent a letter to Mr. Lam, who was waiting in the garden of Gen. Minh's villa.

The letter, referring to a resolution passed yesterday empowering Mr. Huong to "select a man to replace him," said:

"Ref. resolution by assembly on April 26, 1975: According to Article 2 of the above-mentioned resolution I am permitted to choose a man to replace me to realize the task of looking for ways and means to restore peace to South Vietnam with the approval of Congress. To meet the situation, I am giving back to Congress this right to make a choice. This is also in conformity with the general spirit of the April 26 resolution. After a personality has been chosen by Congress to carry out the above sacred task, I will transfer all powers of the presidency of the Republic of Vietnam to that personality. This should be done, the sooner the better."

The Viet Cong has rejected "all so-called constitutional solutions," demanding simply that a government to its liking be installed immediately. It has indicated that Gen. Minh, a long-time proponent of peace and reconciliation in Vietnam with a neutralist policy renouncing foreign intervention, would be acceptable.

Everything seemed to depend

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



United Press International.

IN SAIGON—A woman picks through the rubble of her home after Communist attack.

Winding Up Business, Family Matters

Some Americans in No Rush to Quit Saigon

By William Tuohy

SAIGON, April 27.—It looked like a scene from an old movie. A barmaid served Vietnamese beer from behind the ancient, U-shaped wooden bar. A stereo played "What Now, My Love?" The click of billiard balls was heard in the next room.

The scene was the American Legion's Post No. 34, a stucco villa in Saigon on the main road to Tan Son Nhut Airport.

At this late hour for Americans in Vietnam, the Legion post is still operating and being patronized by Americans who have decided to wait until the last minute before evacuating the South Vietnamese capital.

2 Light Planes

"I ain't going till I get ready," said Donald Chadd, 51. "First I am trying to get two light planes I own out of the country. But with Vietnamese bureaucracy what it is, it's not an easy thing to do."

Mr. Chadd, a lean, tanned civilian pilot and former adviser to the Vietnamese Air Force, sipped his beer and added: "I've been flying planes here in Asia for 30 years, so I'm in no hurry to go. I was in the evacuation of China back in 1949, so I ain't too worried about getting out of here."

U.S. officials believe that the number of Americans left in Vietnam is less than 1,000 but they are worried about what they call the "woodwork people"—that is, U.S. nationals, previously unaccounted for, who will show up here seeking emergency evacuation.

The American Legion club seems to be a sort of haven for the "woodwork" types.

'Here Since 1967'

"I just don't want to stand in line out at the airport," said a tall American black. "I've been here since 1967, when I came with the air cavalry. I got a Vietnamese wife and I really like it here. So I don't want to be stamped.

"Besides I think there's going to be some American helicopters flying around this town looking for dudes who never got the word and I'll just wave 'em down, show 'em my American passport and get 'em to take me out."

Another man at the bar said: "I'm waiting for my wife to say good-bye and it sure as hell is taking her a long time. You know the Vietnamese; they are very family minded and they got to see everybody and go through a lot of walla-walla. She's down in the [Mekong] Delta today, but she'll be back and maybe we can bug out soon."

Although most of the members of the American Legion post plan to stay until the last minute, none expressed an intention of staying afterward and living under the expected Communist regime.

'Some Animosity'

"Hell no," said a man a the bar. "I'm not going to stay. You can already see some animosity and it just ain't worth staying on here."

A friend of the man, asked why he was remaining so late, responded: "I've been living here for eight years and I got a Vietnamese family. I think of Saigon as my home.

"We have been living in the bomb shelter we dug under the house and I'm getting tired of that.

"But I'll tell you something. Vietnam has become my home and I sure hate to leave it."

© Los Angeles Times.

Russia Concludes Naval Exercise

MOSCOW, April 27 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has successfully completed a worldwide naval exercise which Pentagon analysts said was the biggest in the nation's history, involving 200 ships operating in several oceans and seas.

The Soviet Union announced the maneuvers—the first on a world scale since 1970—17 days ago. In March, Soviet land forces held maneuvers in the European part of the country.

U.S. officials in Washington said the naval exercise took place in the Mediterranean Sea, the North Atlantic, the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, with long-range reconnaissance aircraft covering the Caribbean and the area around West Africa.

Communists Are Distant 3d

Two Moderate Parties Get Over 60% of Portugal Vote

By Henry Giniger

...ON, April 27 (NYT).—The ...uese Communist party, the ... of much concern among ...al's Western allies, has rebuffed by an avalanche ...derate votes in nearly com- returns from Friday's elec- for a Constituent Assembly. ...ceiving less than 13 per cent ...e vote, the Communists were ...ing a poor third behind the ...alists, who emerged as the ...try's leading party with 38 per cent of the vote. The centrist Popular Democrats were in a strong runner-up position with 26 per cent. Official final results will be announced tomorrow.

The country's first opportunity to make its voice felt through a free vote since a military coup a year ago resulted in an overwhelming majority for the parties that had campaigned on a platform of public freedoms and had become identified as strong opponents of both Communism and military dictatorship.

Aside from a few Socialists who saluted their victory by riding around Lisbon noisily honking their car horns, Portugal took the results quietly. There was some wonderment that the well-organized Communist party, which had spent so much money and had campaigned so intensively, had so little to show for its effort.

Well Organized

In contrast, the Socialists and the Popular Democrats had complained constantly of a lack of personnel and means. They had started virtually from scratch a year ago, when political parties were allowed to surface for the first time in 50 years, while the Communists had emerged from clandestinity with an organization and had built upon it.

All the parties that won seats in the assembly, including the two moderate leading vote getters, were bound in advance by a pact with the country's military rulers to write a constitution providing for several years of military rule and for the creation of a Socialist society. Mario Soares, the Socialist party's secretary-general, who emerged as the most important political figure in the country after years of exile under the former regime, said yesterday that his party would respect the pact.

The same pledge was made by the Popular Democrats.

While both parties refrained from aggressive talk, the future assembly, where the moderates will hold about 70 per cent of the seats, nonetheless becomes a potential focal point of opposition to extremism within the military hierarchy.

Communist Warning

The Communist party warned the victorious Socialists today to cooperate or find themselves in opposition to the ruling Armed Forces Movement.

The Socialists are at the center of a battle that could determine Portugal's political orientation. On one side is the Popular Democratic party, which called on the Socialists to join it in promoting "democratic socialism."

On the other side are the Communists, who warned the Socialists against promoting anti-revolutionary "bourgeois democracy."

Mr. Soares, in a radio interview this afternoon, carefully kept his bridges open to both groups. He said the Socialist party was a party of the left, allied with the Communists and other leftist groups in the Portuguese revolu-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

abor Rebuffs Wilson n Vote Against EEC

By Bernard D. Nossiter

...NDON, April 27 (WP).—The ... party yesterday rebuffed ...ader, Prime Minister Harold ...n, and voted by nearly 2 to 1 ...vor of Britain's withdrawal ... the Common Market.

...t from the standpoint of Mr. ...n and other pro-marketeers, ...esult could have been much ... The outcome did not ...t rank-and-file Labor views ...was distorted by the weight ...g trade unions casting huge ...votes.

...e left-wing union chiefs, ... Jones of the transport work- ...nd Hugh Scanlon of the en- ...ring workers, alone account- ...r almost half of the "no" ..., 1,850,000 of 3,724,000. ...ty workers in the constitu- encies cast only 10 per cent of the vote, so the pro-marketeers' 1,886,000-vote total was a better performance than expected.

Even so, Mr. Wilson is in a peculiar position as the nation prepares to decide on market membership at a referendum on June 5. Nearly every political organ on which a Labor prime minister depends has rejected his advice to keep Britain in the European Economic Community. A majority of "no" votes has now been recorded among Labor members of Parliament, the Trades Union Congress and the party itself.

Pro-Market Opposition

Only the Cabinet has followed Mr. Wilson's lead, and it divided 16-7. But the opposition Conservative and Liberal party leaders are strongly pro-market.

More important for Mr. Wilson, the country also appears to be pro-market. Opinion polls indicate that the pro-market forces will capture the referendum by almost 2 to 1. Even a majority of Labor voters say they want Britain to stay in the Nine, the polls say.

The outcome of yesterday's special conference, held on a north London basketball court, was a foregone conclusion. Mr. Wilson's aim was to limit the damage to his authority and his party.

He appeared to have succeeded. The debate was mostly low key, ritualistic and free of personal attack. It probably bored television viewers and it did not arouse much enthusiasm among the 1,000 delegates taking part. They voted overwhelmingly to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

ationalists ...urn Talks ... Rhodesia

...LISBURY, Rhodesia, April ...PI).—Black nationalist lead- ...oday decided not to resume ... with Prime Minister Ian ...h until he frees all black ...ical detainees, nationalist ...es said.

...ter a seven-hour meeting of ... African National Council ...utive, the leaders of Rhode- ...5 million Africans also de- ...ded that Mr. Smith fulfill ...the conditions" of December's ...e-fire agreement, which in- ...e halting the execution of ...icted guerrillas and lifting ...state of emergency.

...e African council's publicity ...etary, Edson Sithole, also said ...organizations had been told ...Mr. Smith that the released ...inec, the Rev. Ndabaningi ...ole, would be rearrested if ...returns to Rhodesia. He is ...ently in Lusaka, Zambia.

...e was released earlier this ...nth so that he could attend ...Organization of African Unity ...ting on racial issues in south- ... Africa. In releasing the ...ity leader of the council, Mr. ...ith said he had been persuad- ...by South Africa. Mr. Sithole ...been accused of ignoring the ...se-fire agreement.

...after today's meeting, the pub- ...ity secretary said:

"The meeting resolved that the ...rican National Council would ... ready to start meaningful ...ks with Smith's government ...ovided it fulfilled all the con- ...ions agreed to in Lusaka."



Keystone.

Husny Mubarak

Egypt's New Vice-President Is Assuming a Major Role

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, April 27 (NYT).—A 47-year-old air force general who became Egypt's Vice-President only nine days ago is rapidly emerging as a major political figure.

President Anwar Sadat, who chose Husny Mubarak to succeed Hussein Shafei, a figurehead vice-president, has encouraged him to appear in the spotlight since his appointment.

One of Gen. Mubarak's most important assignments, it now appears, is to give continuity and strength to Mr. Sadat's often fluctuating relations with Arab leaders.

But the general, who distinguished himself in the war against Israel in October, 1973, has been present in the last week at all major meetings of Mr. Sadat with Egyptian officials and foreign diplomats.

A Reconciliation

During a meeting in Riyadh last week, Gen. Mubarak was at Mr. Sadat's side as the President negotiated a reconciliation with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and obtained a new promise of financial and political support from King Khaled of Saudi Arabia.

In a communiqué made public Thursday, Mr. Assad and Mr. Sadat agreed to form a permanent commission to coordinate policies of the two governments. Gen. Mubarak was put in charge of the Egyptian side and the Syrian Premier, Mahmoud Ayubi, was named head of the Syrian side.

Gen. Mubarak also has been appointed head of the Egyptian arms procurement agency. As such, he is dealing with the Saudi government, which is buying modern weapons, including French Mirage fighter-bombers, for Egypt.

Gave Interview

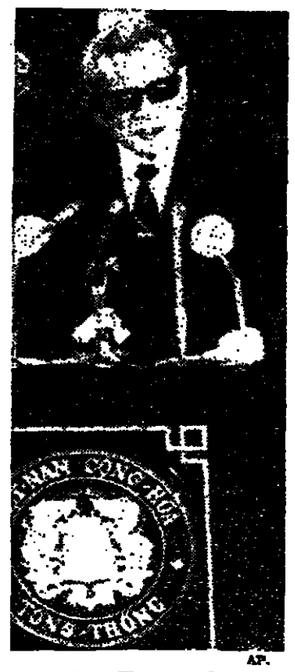
While in Riyadh, Mr. Mubarak gave an interview to a Saudi newspaper and the Cairo press displayed it on its front pages. He was asked about the chances of war and peace in the Middle East and answered that no one could be certain what would happen. But he said that Egypt and Syria would fight together in any new war.

More important than what he said was the fact that he gave the interview. It does not often happen that Egyptian officials give formal interviews on fundamental foreign policy.

Gen. Mubarak, as head of the arms purchasing mission, is certain to be dealing with Moscow. Like most Egyptian pilots for the last 30 years, he underwent training in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Sadat looks on Gen. Mubarak as the model of a new generation of technologically skilled Egyptian officers. He is part of the new look of determination in Egypt that Mr. Sadat wants to give at home and abroad.

By choosing the general as one of his most active associates, foreign diplomats here say, Mr. Sadat is linking the Egyptian armed forces more closely with his regime at a time when tension in the area is growing. He is also making certain, these diplomats say, that his decision to reopen the Suez Canal to international shipping on June 5 will not be regarded by other Arabs and by his own officers as an act of demobilization.



AP.

Tran Van Huong addresses the National Assembly.

Symbol of U.S. Presence

Post Exchanges in Vietnam Getting Ready to Shut Down

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, April 27 (NYT).—The PX is closing.

The institution that symbolized the American presence to Vietnamese more than any other will shut its doors in a few days, U.S. officials said yesterday.

Already, the rows of Johnny Walker scotch at $4 a bottle, the cases of bourbon, the fifths of gin, rum and wine have been crated for shipment back to the United States. Everything else is on sale at half price.

There is not much left in the supermarket-like post exchange at Tan Son Nhut Air Base: some cartons of soft drinks, potato chips and cigarettes.

Once, the PXs at every U.S. Army, Marine, Navy and Air Force base in Vietnam provided a gold mine for smugglers and black marketeers, supplying everything from grape juice and fruit cocktail to tape recorders and Japanese cameras.

So big was the institution of the PX in the lives of American soldiers here that they called the United States the "land of the big PX."

Even the Paris peace agreement of 1973 did not cut into the bounty of the PX. The post exchange at Tan Son Nhut and the commissary at nearby Newport continued to serve Americans, their Vietnamese wives and girl friends and other non-Vietnamese with almost any item to be found in a neighborhood A&P or Sears, Roebuck store at home. But the PX was better: With no taxes and a large government subsidy, the prices were fantastically low.

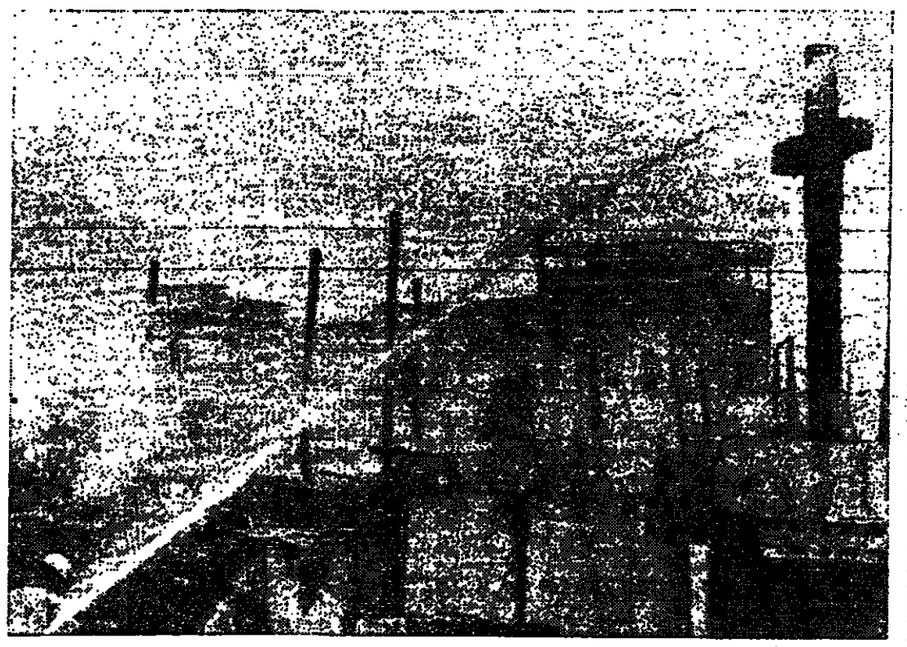
Today, with the Communists on the outskirts of Saigon, the PX was finally going. At the end, Maj. Gen. Homer Smith, the head of the defense attaché's office here and the senior American officer in Vietnam, walked into the PX, apparently on an inspection tour. He paused at the empty shelves where the bottles of whisky had once stood; he turned and slowly walked out again.

All around the PX, thousands of Vietnamese have set up camps in the other vestiges of U.S. involvement here—the 12-lane embassy bowling alley, the old Army tennis courts, the big gym and even the Olympic-sized swimming pool. They are awaiting evacuation flights on Air Force planes to Guam or Wake Island. The concrete patio of the swimming pool is serving as a check-in counter.

Unlike the French, who left a legacy of broad, tree-lined boulevards, yellow-stucco colonial buildings and a taste for good food, the Americans seem to be leaving almost nothing tangible in Vietnam.

Already, many American landmarks have been swallowed up. The Rex bachelor officers' quarters in front of Saigon's City Hall has become a coffee shop. The Magic Fingers massage parlor and many of the once-flourishing bars on Tu Do Street are also gone.

Gone, too, is the American business community, which has left in panic during the last three weeks. The three American banks in Saigon—the First National City, Chase Manhattan and the Bank of America—have all closed their doors. The local branch of the American Express is shuttered behind an iron grill. Travelers' checks and American Express cards are no longer acceptable here.



Associated Press.

A cross is all that remains of Saigon church in wake of Communist attack . . .

Thieu Leaves Saigon, Goes To Taiwan

(Continued from Page 1)

United States to make more room here, appeared overwhelmed by the flood of people, many without proper documents.

As a result, in the last 24 hours, only three planes carrying a total of 708 evacuees, mostly Americans with passports, left Guam for Hawaii and California. With the arrival of additional thousands of South Vietnamese on flights that resumed late today, only deteriorating conditions seemed possible.

California Opposition

LOS ANGELES, April 27.—State officials have moved to block any large-scale settlement of Vietnamese refugees in California, going so far as to ask the commanding officer of the Travis Air Force Base "to take no action of any kind with regard to Vietnamese refugees in California."

In Sacramento, a special task force called Project Vic (for Vietnam Interagency Commission) studied the possibility of taking legal action against the federal government to reduce by half the rumored mass immigration of Southeast Asians.

Mario Obledo of the California Health and Welfare Agency, who created the commission, said he was prepared to send a representative to Guam, "to insure that no refugees are brought into the state until some definitive relocation plans are announced by the federal government."

© Los Angeles Times.

Reds Poised; Saigon Gives Reins to Minh

(Continued from Page 1)

on whether the Communists would accept tonight's assembly vote as representing sufficient progress to order their artillery and tank crews to defer the attack for which they are positioned.

The Communists' dissatisfaction with an equivocal speech by President Huong yesterday was evidently expressed by the rocket attack today.

Mr. Huong told the assembly yesterday that he could not constitutionally turn over power to Gen. Minh on his own authority. Mr. Huong became President Monday after the resignation of Nguyen Van Thieu.

In maneuvering large military units with great speed, the Communists have closed the road from Saigon to the sea, the road to the south over which food supplies must come, and have reached Bien Hoa, to the northeast, and Ben Luc, to the southeast, both only 12 miles from Saigon.

In the rocket attack on Saigon, one hit started a large fire. By the time the blaze was put out, the local ward chief estimated, 500 homes had been destroyed and 5,000 persons were homeless.

At least six persons were killed and 22 others were wounded in the attack, the first rocket attack on Saigon since 1971.

Starting last night, large Communist infantry units supported by tanks and heavy artillery began the drive with an artillery barrage, followed by a tank and infantry attack against Baria. Baria, 37 miles southwest of Saigon, controls Route 15—the capital's last access to the sea.

By this evening, the Communists had broken through local defenses and were in Baria. Thus the port of Vung Tau, from which many Saigonese have been hoping to escape by sea, was cut off.

The situation to the northeast of Saigon was deteriorating rapidly.

Refugees from Bien Hoa and communities along Route 15 that were still not cut off began streaming toward Saigon. By late today, the four-lane highway from Bien Hoa to Saigon was so jammed with refugees that movement in the opposite direction had become impossible.

Toward evening, army trucks were moving back into Saigon, loaded with ammunition, and all or most of the government troops in the area were being pulled back to the capital.

Government marine and airborne troops were preventing the tide of people from getting to Saigon by firing warning shots above their heads. Among the main reasons for doing so was the suspicion that Communist troops might be disguised as refugees.

In Long An Province, 12 miles southeast of Saigon, Communist roadblocks were erected today in several places on Route 4 near the town of Ben Luc, which has an important bridge.

The closing of the road cut off Saigon from the entire south, in which the capital obtains most of its food.

The assumption by all competent military observers here is that the Communists have enough artillery and rockets in position around Saigon to virtually level it.

Despite today's small but devastating rocket barrage, the desperate and deteriorating situation just outside the city and a harsh warning by Radio Hanoi last night to the effect that the Communists had about lost patience, the pace of political deliberations in Saigon seemed incredibly leisurely.

"My God, don't these people realize that hundreds of thousands of lives are in the balance, not some indefinite time in the future, but right now, tonight?" asked a Western official who is playing a pivotal role in developments.



United Press International.

. . . while the recently completed presidential suite at Saigon's Majestic Hotel looked like this in the aftermath.

Two Moderate Lisbon Parties Run Strongly; Communists 3d

(Continued from Page 1)

tion. But he said the Popular Democrats had their place in the revolution as an ally, too.

Officers, in attempting to maintain at least a facade of unity, spoke of the huge turnout of 91 per cent of the electorate as a victory for the armed forces as a whole. But the effect of the results was to strengthen the hand of moderate military leaders, such as President Francisco da Costa Gomes and Foreign Minister Ernesto Melo Antunes.

For weeks, in apparent anticipation of a victory by moderates, the radical officers' group had been discrediting the elections as a simple educational exercise for a confused, ignorant and politically unprepared people. Indicating how the military had miscalculated the electorate, Information Minister Jorge Correia Jesuino, a leftist navy commander, acknowledged yesterday that 40 per cent of the voters had been expected to heed an appeal to cast blank ballots. Only 7 per cent of the votes cast fell into the category of blank or spoiled, and it was not certain how many were the result of carelessness.

A Communist party ally, the Portuguese Democratic Movement, which the Socialists and others had accused of being a Communist front, drew less than 5 per cent of the vote. This, too, was a setback for the military radicals. The party's principal appeal to voters, as was that of the Communists, was unswerving support for the armed forces.

Major Surprise

A major surprise was the low vote recorded by the Social Democratic Center, the only conservative party running. Under constant attack from the far left as a "fascist" remnant of the former regime and consequently unable to do much campaigning, the party registered only 7.5 per cent of the vote.

It was apparent that both the Socialists and the Popular Democrats had received large numbers of votes from conservative sectors that were voting essentially against Communism. The Popular Democrats, in particular, made a strong showing in the north, where conservative and Roman Catholic Church influence is strong.

Impact Minimized

LISBON, April 27 (UPI).—Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves said in an interview published today that the election results will not alter the government or blunt its drive to build a left-wing socialist state.

"The Constituent Assembly is one thing, the provisional government and the continuation and development of the revolution are another," Premier Gonçalves told the newspaper O Seculo. "The election results will have no decisive influence on the Portuguese revolutionary process."

Tass Lauds Showing

MOSCOW, April 27 (UPI).—The Communist party strengthened its prestige in Portugal by winning more than 12 per cent of the votes in the election, the Soviet news agency Tass said.

It described the Communist performance as "a signal success."

Plans for Saigon Gold Flight Reported

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, April 27.—Several U.S. casualty insurance underwriters have been approached by a private broker about sharing in the underwriting of a shipment of $80 million in gold from Saigon to the United States, the newspaper Newsday reported yesterday.

It said that, according to three sources, who said that their companies had turned down the deal, they were approached by representatives of the John L. Swan Co., a brokerage firm that insures gold shipments for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The sources, who asked that their names not be revealed, all said they had been told that the gold belonged to the South Vietnamese government, according to the newspaper.

All three said they had been told that the gold was to be shipped out of Saigon on a U.S. Air Force C-47 transport and that the insurance underwriting was being sought on a 36-hour contract.

Insurers Willing

They said that as of 5 p.m. in New York Friday, the Swan company had found insurers willing to underwrite $70 million of the $80-million shipment.

The newspaper said that the broker who approached one of the underwriters was Robert Reddington of Rowayton, Conn. Neither Mr. Reddington nor any officials of the Swan company could be reached for comment last night.

One of the newspaper's sources said that the contract called for the gold to arrive at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York today. The two other sources said they turned down participating in the underwriting because the Swan company would not give full details on when the gold was to arrive in the United States or details of the security arrangements.

There have been reports for several weeks that a Swiss charter airline, Balair, was approached in March to fly $73 million worth of gold bullion from Saigon to Switzerland. Time magazine reported two weeks ago that Balair had refused to transport the gold, which apparently belonged to the former South Vietnamese president, Nguyen Van Thieu, and to Lon Nol, the former president of Cambodia.

According to the magazine, members of the South Vietnamese government asked Balair agents to ferry out "some personal belongings" of the Thieu family as well as personal effects of Lon Nol, who is now in Hawaii. When it was known that the belongings were 16 tons of gold, Balair refused to carry the shipment, the magazine said, adding that the airline was concerned that the gold might be part of the official reserves of South Vietnam and Cambodia.

The price of gold closed at $166.10 an ounce Friday on the London exchange. At that price, $80 million worth would weigh 15.05 tons.

However, it could not be determined last night whether the $80 million for which the insurance underwriting was being sought had anything to do with the request to Balair.

The newspaper said a source reported that the underwriters would receive a $4-million premium for insuring the full $80 million.

Clifford Assails Kissinger, Urges He Be Replaced

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—Former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford said that the imminent fall of Saigon to Communist control signals the failure of Henry Kissinger's policies in Indochina and around the world.

He called on President Ford to replace Mr. Kissinger as secretary of state and senior White House foreign-policy adviser.

"While Mr. Kissinger was having successes, his star rose meteorically," Mr. Clifford said. "Now when the inevitable reverses come, his star seems to be falling just as fast as when it went up."

Mr. Clifford, the last secretary of defense under the late President Lyndon Johnson, was interviewed in his law office here. He turned against U.S. involvement in Vietnam shortly after becoming secretary of defense in 1968.

In the interview, he said, Mr. Kissinger and former President Richard Nixon needlessly sacrificed 20,000 American lives and $70 billion to $80 billion by not withdrawing U.S. troops from Vietnam as soon as they succeeded the Democratic administration in 1969.

"I always had the feeling that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger failed to take advantage of difficult and even bitter lessons that had been learned even before they came into power in the United States," he said.

'Asphyxiation Bomb' Charge Is Renewed

TOKYO, April 27 (AP).—China yesterday joined North Vietnam and the Viet Cong in accusing the United States and South Vietnam of reportedly using a lung-searing, oxygen-sucking bomb called a CBU-55.

The People's Daily, in an article signed by "Commentator" and broadcast by the Chinese press agency, said the Saigon government "brazenly used depression bombs in the Xuan Loc area. South Vietnam, which most barbarously and ruthlessly killed a large number of local people."

The Pentagon said last week it did not know of any bomb that killed solely by asphyxiation.

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As Neighbors Go Left

Thai Insurgency Keeps Domino Theory Alive

By Andrew H. Malcolm

BANGKOK, April 27 (NYT).—Thailand readers glancing through their newspaper the other morning were greeted by a blunt picture of a virtually naked soldier in a bed. His eyes were glazed. Tubes ran into his body and blood was seeping through the bandages on the stumps of what once were his legs.

He was not a victim of fighting in South Vietnam or Cambodia. The body of M. Sgt. Nong Suwannathanonjchai was shattered here in Thailand. And the picture was a grim reminder that while fighting elsewhere captures the world's headlines, Thailand's armed Communist insurgency, which is now approaching its 10th anniversary, continues unchecked.

Communist casualties are unknown. But each week scattered, remote clashes claim about a dozen government soldiers killed. Last week northern rebels attacked an outpost and killed 17 soldiers. It was one of the worst government defeats in the fighting.

Such incidents, combined with Communist-led victories in Cambodia and South Vietnam, will focus increased attention on this lush land of 198,000 square miles. They are further proof, proponents of the "domino theory" claim, that Thailand's turn has come.

Geographically, this seems logical. For Thailand is now virtually surrounded by unfriendly neighbors with strong Communist or Socialist tendencies. Much of this vast nation is closer to North Vietnam's capital of Hanoi than to its own capital of Bangkok, which prompted many ordinary Thais in recent days to anxiously ask foreigners, "Are we next?"

Realistically, however, there is considerable doubt of the domino theory's validity here, at least for now. It is hard for many to imagine the majority of happy, obliging Thais with their motorcycles, movies and massage parlors chucking it all for an armed insurrection, even for money.

This is, after all, a highly productive land, once called Siam, where no one starves and where the constitutional and strongly anti-Communist king is still so revered that Yul Brynner's cinematic portrayal of their monarch in "The King and I" was banned here as disrespectful.

More importantly, Thailand has a long tradition of very adept diplomacy, knowing just which way and how strongly the region's winds are blowing. As an undiplomatic diplomat put it recently: "The Thais are the best friends money can buy."

All of which is not to say that Thailand has no problems that provide fertile soil for rebel exploitation. Foremost among these are poor relations with thousands of minorities such as remote hill tribesmen. Many of these groups have much more identification culturally, ethnically and linguistically with Laos than they do with lowland Thais. It is not so much a Thai prejudice against these peoples, although that exists, as it is a longstanding lack of interest in anything to do with them other than collecting taxes and other forms of tribute.

Thus, the appearance in town of a polite, cooperative Communist cadre who at first dispenses medicines and farming advice is in sharp contrast to the armed convoy of government officials who stop by to demand a free meal and some rice twice a year. It seems logical when the Communist passes out arms for "protection." Then when government planes indiscriminately machine-gun and napalm a village in retaliation, as they have done, it confirms the villager's worst fears and the Communists' fondest hopes.

Training in N. Vietnam

Observers estimate that there are 7,000 to 10,000 armed insurgents led by Thai Communist agents who return from training in North Vietnam at the rate of around 50 a month. They cluster in isolated areas of Thailand's north, northeast and far south, where they mingle with bands of Malaysian Communists, highwaymen and Muslim separatists.

The Thais' military responses have been inept, infrequent and inadequate, consisting generally of avowed new campaigns and a clash or two followed by a return to safer areas. A series of pacification programs, in the past designed with American aid, have been less than successful.

According to most experts, the military solution is a political one, consisting of a broad series of policy and structural reforms.

French Awaiting Permission To Fly Supplies to Cambodia

From Wire Dispatches

BANGKOK, April 27.—French diplomats here expressed concern again yesterday about the shortage of food, water and medical supplies in the embassy compound in Phnom Penh housing diplomats and other foreigners, including five American newsmen.

Two French military planes are awaiting permission to fly food and supplies to the nearly 600 persons still living in the French compound.

French officials indicated that their government had been given permission by the Khmer Rouge mission in Paris but not by officials in Phnom Penh. They said that the relief planes would not go until there was a firm guarantee that they would be allowed to land in Phnom Penh.

The Cambodian mission in Paris, which has been representing the interests of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the new Cambodian government for years, is the only Cambodian diplomatic mission abroad that has not been repudiated by the new government.

A broadcast Friday by the Cambodian Information Agency said that the new government repudiated all Cambodian diplomatic missions not appointed by the Khmer Rouge.

Communications Limited

Because of general confusion over the structure, thinking and operations of the Khmer Rouge during the last two weeks, no further word has emerged about the fate of foreigners in Cambodia and international relief efforts have been paralyzed.

Communications with the French Embassy compound have been by a single telegraph key and transmitter and have been confined largely to statements that certain individuals are well.

Last week, the Khmer Rouge forced the embassy to turn out nearly 600 Cambodians who had sought refuge there but foreigners were allowed to remain.

In Peking, meanwhile, Queen Kossamak, 71-year-old mother of Prince Sihanouk, died today with her son at her bedside, an official announcement said.

The announcement did not mention the Prince's return to Cambodia. The titular head of the insurgents who captured Phnom Penh 10 days ago has delayed his return to share his mother's last days here. He said a few days ago that when his mother died he would carry her ashes back to Siem Reap in northern Cambodia.

Laos Clashes Cease

VIENTIANE, April 27 (AP).—Sporadic clashes between left-wing and right-wing forces of the Laotian coalition have ceased, Western intelligence sources said today.

The sources said a joint team from the commission to implement the Laos cease-fire arrived yesterday at Dane Soung, 14 miles north of Vientiane, and both sides went back to their cease-fire positions.

Quiet also was reported from another area where there has been fighting, about 100 miles north of Vientiane on the road to the royal capital, Luang Prabang. However, the Pathet Lao still control seven key positions they took in that area last week, the sources said.

Lon Nol Moves Into $100,000 Hawaii House

HONOLULU, April 27 (AP).—Cambodia's former President Lon Nol, his wife, their five children and several members of his staff have moved into a four-bedroom, two-level home in the subdivision of Hawaii Kai.

Since his arrival in Hawaii April 10, Marshal Lon Nol and his official party stayed in guest housing at Hickam Air Force Base. Some members of the entourage have gone to other parts of the world, including Bangkok and Paris. Others are expected to leave shortly.

The 61-year-old marshal closed a deal last week to buy the home at Mariner's Cove, an exclusive section of the subdivision, for about $100,000.

Marshal Lon Nol said he expects to remain in Hawaii "indefinitely." He said his children will go to school in the neighborhood.

U.S. Moving To Reassure Asian Allies

WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT).—The Ford administration, concerned about the possible effect of the Indochina debacle on U.S. relations with other Asian countries, plans to bolster ties with Japan, South Korea, the Philippines and other Asian states in coming weeks and months.

Officials said in separate interviews that there had been no formal "reassessment" of U.S. policy toward Asia similar to the current review of policy on the Middle East. But a number of officials have been devoting increased attention to ways of preventing a breakdown in stability in Asia.

The courses of action taken or contemplated include the following:

• Secretary of State Henry Kissinger gave a public pledge to Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan two weeks ago that the United States would abide by its defense commitment to his country "in the event of armed attack against Japan, whether by nuclear or conventional force."

• The United States, aware that South Korea feels threatened by renewed militancy in North Korea, has repeatedly affirmed its commitment to Seoul in recent weeks. A statement by President Ford said that the mutual security treaty with South Korea was of "fundamental importance" to the United States.

• Mr. Ford, in the early part of next month, will meet separately with the prime ministers of Australia, New Zealand and Singapore to affirm U.S. commitments in those areas. Japanese Premier Takeo Miki will visit Washington in August.

• The administration is ready to reassure the Philippines on its ties there and to discuss any changes sought by the Philippine government in the status of U.S. bases there.

Last week Philippine Information Secretary Francisco Tatad told a conference that "the status quo is no longer tenable in the light of present realities."

He said President Ferdinand Marcos and his foreign-policy advisers had discussed a number of alternatives that included abrogation of the military agreements.

Labor Party Votes 2 to 1 Against EEC

(Continued from Page 1)

end it an hour ahead of schedule.

Mr. Wilson set the tone in an opening address that was largely defensive. The market, he said, has not, as its critics complain, posed a threat to socialism. Just this week, the government nationalized the nation's biggest car company, British Leyland.

Community rules, he went on, do not block bilateral trade deals with the East. He recently signed a big one in Moscow.

Mr. Wilson said he was "impressed by the reality of practical decision-making" in the market "and above all by the successful insistence" of Britain and the others "in asserting national interests."

"I have never been emotionally a Europe man," Mr. Wilson said. "I have been and I remain fundamentally a Commonwealth man" and "the vast majority of Commonwealth countries now want Britain to stay in."

The strongest anti-market speech was delivered by Michael Foot, the employment minister. The community, he warned, would damage Britain's democratic institutions. "The Brussels commission and the Council of Ministers is not a democratic system," he said.

14 Die in Iran Floods

TEHRAN, April 27 (AP).—Floods in Iran have destroyed 150 villages, made 12,000 persons homeless and killed at least 14 persons, charity officials said yesterday.

Pullback by Israel Demanded Again

MOSCOW, April 27 (AP).—The Soviet Union and Syria called again yesterday for the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab lands and prompt resumption of the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East.

A joint communiqué was issued on the visit of Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam who left Moscow Friday after talks with Kremlin leaders, including the Communist party general secretary, Leonid Brezhnev.

During a speech at a dinner for the Syrian visitor, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said the Soviet Union would support guarantees for Israel's right to an independent existence in exchange for Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands.

2 Sons of Imam Jailed in Gaza

TEL AVIV, April 27 (Reuters).—Two sons of the imam (religious leader) of Israeli-occupied Gaza were today sentenced to prison terms by a military court in Gaza, for being members of the Fatah guerrilla organization.

One son, 20, was sentenced to 12 years in prison and his brother, 22, to five years.

Their father, Imam Sheikh Hashem Husandar, was regarded as a friend of former Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

4 German Terrorists Extradited by Sweden

BONN, April 27 (UPI).—Four of the five urban guerrillas who blew up the West German Embassy in Stockholm Thursday returned to West Germany yesterday to face trial on murder, arson and bombing charges.

A special SAS flight brought the four to the Cologne-Bonn military airport at 6 a.m. Ambulances, escorted by police cars, took the four prisoners to four separate jails in different parts of the country, according to the Justice Ministry.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

for Secrecy Reported

4 Is Said to Pressure SEC er Global Marine Inquiry

By Nicholas M. Horrock

SHINGTON, April 27 .—The Central Intelligence is exerting "extensive e" on the Securities and ge Commission to handle l secrecy its investigation company that was involved roject to recover a sunken submarine and to keep the gs from the public, authori- sources have disclosed. he SEC were to agree to secrecy in this case, this would have the effect of g its investigation and violate the Securities Ex- e Act, the sources said. y federal officials and con- nal sources privately be- that the handling of the CIA contract with Howard s, the billionaire industri- and the subcontractor, Marine, Inc., of Los s, poses a broad question hether private companies cting covert operations for the CIA can, in the interest of national security, be excused from complying with U.S. regulatory laws.

The Global Marine case has apparently become a behind-the-scenes battleground on this issue. Ray Garrett jr., SEC chairman, and other high SEC officials refused to comment on whether they had discussed the case with CIA officials. Other SEC officials, moreover, said that they had been "ordered" not to discuss whether they had been in contact with the CIA.

Attempts to reach officials of Global Marine were unavailing. A spokesman for the CIA declined comment.

Other sources within the SEC and well informed Capitol Hill aides said that, since the disclosure of Global Marine's construction of a ship, the Glomar Explorer, to recover the Soviet submarine, the CIA has put pressure on the SEC to keep details of its investigation secret from the public and to limit any action it might take against Global Marine.

"We are in danger here of diluting the credibility of the regulatory system," said a former SEC lawyer who practices in Washington. He explained that a company was required to report its operations to the SEC so that a potential investor could decide, with some accuracy, whether the company's stock was a safe investment.

He said that the purchasers of Global Marine's stock before last month would not have known that a major part of the company's operation might involve it in a confrontation with the Soviet Navy.

Several SEC officials and aides on Capitol Hill are perplexed that Global Marine did not avail itself of sections of the Securities Exchange Act that set out specific ways secret government work can be treated in filings without making the details public.

Global Marine is a public company whose stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange. As a result, it must make periodic reports to the SEC, including one in which it describes its operations. Before the disclosure that the Glomar Explorer was used in an attempt to raise the Soviet submarine, Global Marine filed statements indicating the ship was constructed for the purpose of undersea mineral development.

ouse Panel oves Slowly CIA Probe

y George Lardner Jr.

SHINGTON, April 27 (WP). House Select Committee telligence Operations has in business for more than weeks now, but its only staff er is a security director so far, has nothing to

e arrival of top-secret docu- from the CIA and other nment agencies, and, indeed, tart of the entire investiga- has been held up by a pro- d search for someone to run

e have moved rapidly i," quipped Rep. Don Ed- s, D-Calif., a committee ber, "and, after nine weeks, ave decided to hire a staff tor."

e House established the nittee, chaired by Lucien i, D-Mich., to investigate ations of illegal or improper rities by the CIA and other rnment intelligence agencies. me committee members are kly embarrassed by the delay. a little unhappy with the d with which the committee moved," said Rep. Robert imo, D-Conn., one of the key mbers of the seven-man Demo- atic majority. "The thing that thers me is whether this is an dication of things to come."

The Senate committee investigating the CIA appointed a aff director and a chief coun- l within a month of its crea- n and now has a staff of out 50 persons.

Some Democrats on the House nel are beginning to wonder out Rep. Nedzi's determination push their own investigation. He should have been able to me up with a staff director in s than 2 1/2 months," one of m said. "Is this what we're ng to do the rest of the time? at we're really worried about how seriously Lucien wants to h this thing."

nother concern, as another gressman put it, is "the fact t nobody's beating a path to door. Is it because you can't a good job in this area, be- se it's doomed to failure? Is re a feeling among lawyers you don't mess with these s? And I don't mean the CIA much. I'm talking about the I and the IRS [Internal Reve- Service]. Some older lawyers e said to me, 'Are you crazy? ese guys would be haunting for the rest of my life.'"

ep. Nedzi's appointment as irman of the new committee Feb. 19 drew criticism in light the fact that he was already irman of the House Armed vices standing subcommittee charge of CIA oversight.

n a brief floor speech the t day, Rep. Michael Harring- , D.-Mass., protested that Rep. dzi's appointment would only "to the pervasive public icism about the seriousness of ngress in this and other eavors."

or his part, Rep. Nedzi has icated that he considers such unjustified and has done best to ignore it. Committee nocrats and Republicans have n caucusing separately to in- view candidates for the top ff position. Some Republican nbers say they are fully satis- l with Rep. Nedzi's efforts to l a chief counsel satisfactory all.

Johnson Remark On Oswald Ties Abroad Revealed

NEW YORK, April 27 (NYT).—Former President Lyndon Johnson indicated in an interview in 1969 that "international connections" might have been involved in Lee Harvey Oswald's assassination of President John Kennedy in Dallas in 1963.

This was disclosed by Walter Cronkite in his televised news program over the Columbia Broadcasting System network Friday night when he broadcast portions of an interview with Johnson that had been deleted at the former president's request on the grounds of national security.

Mr. Cronkite said he was making the deleted portions public because of a column written Thursday by Marianne Means of the King Features Syndicate.

Miss Means said that Johnson told her in confidence a year before he died that Oswald had acted alone in the assassination but was "either under the influence or the orders" of Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba.

In the deleted portions of the Cronkite interview, Johnson said: "I can't honestly say that I've ever been completely relieved of the fact that there might have been international connections."

Okla. Ex-Governor Gets 3-Year Term

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 27 (UPI).—Former Gov. David Hall, 44, was sentenced Friday to three years in prison on each of four counts alleging conspiracy and bribery to influence the investment of state retirement funds during his term in office, which ended Jan. 15. The sentences are to run concurrently. Co-defendant W. W. Taylor of Dallas received three concurrent terms of 18 months.

Attorneys for both filed notice of appeal. U.S. District Judge Fred Daugherty freed each defendant on $10,000 bond.



United Press International.

Hubert Humphrey tries to speak at labor rally in Washington.

Participants Disrupt U.S. 'Rally for Jobs'

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—A union-sponsored "Rally For Jobs Now" was forced to an abrupt halt yesterday when hundreds of participants moved onto the field of Robert F. Kennedy Stadium and drowned out the voices of platform speakers.

About 45,000 persons had converged on the nation's capital for the rally in an effort to get the government to help lower the nation's unemployment rate of 8.7 per cent.

But halfway through the program, hundreds jammed the stadium aisles and crowded the field chanting, "We want jobs." The protesters resisted police efforts to have them return to their seats.

They waved placards reading: "Get the Recession Off Our Back," "We Want to Work" and "Save Our Jobs, Save Our Cities."

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and Rep. Barbara Jordan, D-Texas, were drowned out when they attempted to speak.

The rally was sponsored by the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department. Thousands of union members had marched about two miles from the Capitol to the stadium. Another group had picketed in front of the White House.

But Now He's Happy Just Being Senator

Humphrey, Pushing 64, Finds New Popularity

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT).—Hubert Humphrey, the Democratic junior senator from Minnesota, approaching his 64th birthday in May, is feeling young again—an old Humphrey story. But for the first time in a decade, he is looking and sounding happily at home in the Senate. He is a man to be reckoned with again in the formation of Democratic economic and foreign policy. He is a teacher, as ever, with some new Senate pupils, and he is still, himself, as eager a student as there is in Congress.

Sen. Humphrey has reached a point in life, not a common point for active politicians, where many persons remember mainly what they like about him.

At Yale University, where he was so severely heckled in the mid-1960s that he vowed he would never go back, he got a fervent welcome two weeks ago and "hypnotized" the Political Union, the Yale Daily News reported.

A generation of rebels against the war in Vietnam who mocked and disrupted his 1966 campaign for the presidency is remembering, the polls suggest, some neglected personal differences between Sen. Humphrey and former President Richard Nixon, who defeated him.

And in Washington, colleagues and observers who watch him now remember the Hubert Humphrey who buzzed around the Senate in the years before he became vice-president and President Lyndon Johnson's liberal salesman for the war effort in Vietnam.

Now, as then, he is voluble to a fault, overextended, forever running late, unsystematic. But he is viewed at least equally as sensitive, energetic, encyclopedic in his knowledge, shrewd in his reading of the Senate and passionate on subjects like employment, medical care, world hunger and arms control.

"I know I know a lot," he said the other day in a sprinting interview between his office and the Senate floor. "I don't mean to sound immodest, but I'm well informed. I've been here a long time. I've had a vast amount of experience in the legislative and executive branches. I feel very much alive physically and mentally. I enjoy work. To be blunt about it, I'm a 'workaholic.' And I'm doing what I want to do."

Re-elected to the Senate in 1970, it took Sen. Humphrey most of his new term to get the committee positions he coveted—first on Foreign Relations and then, in a game of musical chairmanships this year, the leading position on the Joint Economic Committee.

Coincidentally, the chairmanship of the Senate's new Budget Committee was being awarded to Sen. Edmund Muskie, Sen. Humphrey's running mate in 1968 and another senior Democrat who seems to dream that a stroke of lightning could make him the presidential nominee in 1976.

Yet it is widely observed around the Senate that Sen. Humphrey's nonlegislative, sounding-board committee and his broad-brush rhetorical style give him strategic advantage in the informal contest to become the Democrats' chief spokesman on economic issues.

The Job Deficit

He has been unabashedly critical of the Ford administration's reluctance to expand the budget deficit with tax cuts and public-works programs. The deficits he worries about, Sen. Humphrey said in the tax debate last month, are the deficit of about 8 million jobs, the drop in national output and the decline in worker productivity, which he attributes to unused plant capacity.

Mark Shields, a campaign consultant to liberal Democrats who worked with Sen. Humphrey's opponents in the 1968 and 1972 presidential primary campaigns, is one of many in his party who sees fortune and political fashion turning in the senator's favor again.

Yet for the first time in his life, Sen. Humphrey, four times an eager candidate for national office, is a fatalist about presidential politics. He insists he will never again enter the primaries, which he remembers as "politically, financially, spiritually and physically debilitating" in 1972.

If a deadlocked convention asked him to run in 1976, "I'd accept the challenge," he said, but he does not expect that to happen and will be content if it does not.

"I'm a United States senator without overriding ambition to be anything else," he said, "except the free spirit which I like to think I am."

Sri Lanka Train Derailed

COLOMBO, April 27 (Reuters).—Three persons were killed and several injured when a mail train was derailed 145 miles northeast of here, police said today. They said that the train had been sabotaged.

Validity Faces Challenge

Colorado Is Halting Homosexual Marriages

By Grace Lichtenstein

BOULDER, Colo., April 27 (NYT).—A few weeks ago, two persons from Colorado Springs obtained, without fanfare, a marriage license at the county clerk's office here. Then they were wed. The event would have passed unnoticed, except that the partners were men.

Their action led to a string of successful applications by same-sex couples for licenses, a well-publicized homosexual marriage in a Denver church, a series of obscene phone calls to the Boulder County clerk and a legal debate that could extend far beyond the courts of this sometimes liberal university town, perhaps, eventually, as far as the U.S. Supreme Court.

In a preliminary ruling, Colorado's Attorney General, J.D. Macfarlane, said Friday that county clerks should not issue marriage licenses to persons of the same sex because state law does not recognize such marriages.

The move toward legally sanctioned homosexual marriages is considered by gay rights groups to be an important part of their national drive to overcome discriminatory laws.

A survey indicates that this is the first time a series of same-sex couples have obtained marriage licenses in this country without being immediately challenged. However, most of the legal precedents in other states are against such licenses.

14th Amendment

A family law expert says higher courts would very likely strike down the Boulder licenses. But a gay rights legal counsel argues that such licenses are defensible under the 14th Amendment, which guarantees equal protection under the law.

Until the attorney general's ruling, at least six homosexual couples—two female, four male—had obtained licenses from Boulder's county clerk, Clela Rorex.

Anthony Sullivan, a 33-year-old Australian, clasped the hand of his spouse, Richard Adams, 28, of Los Angeles, after their wedding at the First Unitarian Church of Denver Monday and declared that the psychological benefits of their union have been "absolutely phenomenal."

Mr. Sullivan also pointed out that his marriage would test the immigration laws that permit a foreigner to remain in this country if he is married to a citizen. Mr. Adams added that they "wanted to have the full benefits of other married couples—income tax returns, inheritance, wills and so on."

Their ceremony was a simple one derived from the Book of Common Prayer, performed in a chapel almost empty except for television crews and a handful of well-wishers. The Rev. Robert Sirico of the Metropolitan Community Church of Los Angeles, part of a national organization of predominantly gay churches, officiated with the help of a woman minister, Freda Smith. They changed the words "husbands" and "wives" to "spouses," with Mr. Sirico inserting the phrase "as long as there is love" before "till death do us part."

Afterward, the two men smiled, kissed, held hands and spoke to reporters. They were dressed nearly identically in dungarees and white shirts decorated with a sprig of flowers.

Boulder was not the first county to issue a license to a same-sex couple. In January, two men in Phoenix were granted a license but the Maricopa County attorney charged one man with filing false documents, since he had filled out the "female" section. A local court last month voided their marriage.

According to Henry Foster, professor of law at New York University and a vice-president of the family law section of the American Bar Association, most states do not specifically prohibit same-sex marriages because the language of the law is so clear in referring to male-female couples.

Test cases have all gone against same-sex couples. The most important occurred in Minnesota in 1971, when two men were turned down by the state's highest court in an attempt to get a license. The U.S. Supreme Court then refused to review their case. The two men are still fighting to file a joint income tax return.

Mandatory Jail Terms Urged By Ford in Crimes of Violence

By Philip Shabecoff

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27 (NYT).—Declaring that violent crime "obsesses America," President Ford has called for mandatory jail terms for those convicted of violent crimes.

Speaking at the 150th anniversary celebration of his alma mater, Yale Law School, the President said Friday that "I am urging that virtually all of those convicted of a violent crime should be sent to prison."

"And this should be done," he continued, "especially if a gun was involved or there was other substantial danger or injury to a person or persons.

"There certainly should be imprisonment if the convicted person has a prior record of convictions," the President declared.

The Audience

The audience, virtually all alumni of the law school, included Supreme Court Justices Potter Steward and Byron White, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Carla Hills, Gov. Ella Grasso of Connecticut and Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo.

Mr. Ford, the only Yale Law School graduate to become President—he graduated in 1941—was warmly welcomed at the dinner. But outside, about 500 students and local residents picketed on various issues, including Vietnam, Cyprus and unemployment. Mr. Ford, ushered into another entrance, did not see the demonstrators.

In his speech, which press secretary Ron Nessen said anticipates a presidential message to Congress in about a month, Mr. Ford declared that "if we take the crime rates as an indication," the nation was failing to "provide the domestic tranquility which the Constitution seeks."

"Today—as President of our nation—I sense, and I think the American people sense, that we are facing a basic and serious problem of disregard of the law," the President said.

An Allusion

He alluded only briefly to the Watergate scandal when he said that "we have recently suffered the national disgrace of law-breaking in high places."

Instead, he concentrated on what he referred to as violent or predatory crime.

Mr. Ford pointed out that most serious offenders are repeaters. The crime rate will go down if habitual criminals are kept in prison, he said.

Mr. Ford said that convicts should be treated humanely, with loss of liberty the chief punishment. An improvement of the facilities for and treatment of prisoners "is long overdue," he said.

"But it is essential that there be less delay in bringing arrested persons to trial, less plea bargaining and more courtroom determination of guilt and innocence, and that all, or practically all, of those actually convicted be sent to prison."

Troops, Civilians Are Injured in Ulster Violence

BELFAST, April 27 (Reuters).—A number of persons were injured in Northern Ireland during the weekend as sectarian violence continued throughout the British province.

Three men were hurt late last night, one of them seriously, when their car exploded outside a Catholic-owned tavern at Banbridge, County Down. The police said a booby trap had been placed in the car while the men were drinking in the pub.

British soldiers were attacked by snipers in two Catholic areas of Belfast, and in Moira, County Armagh, a police officer was injured when a crowd outside a dance hall stoned a patrol car.

In Londonderry, soldiers fired warning shots when a crowd besieged an army checkpoint. The crowd quickly dispersed.

Eight persons were injured in Belfast yesterday when groups of Catholics tried to break through army cordons protecting a march by thousands of Protestants. The soldiers were pelted with stones and four of them were injured. They fired rubber bullets at the crowd.

Indian Chamber Votes on Sikkim

NEW DELHI, April 27 (AP).—The Indian Parliament gave its final approval yesterday for the incorporation of the Himalayan kingdom of Sikkim as an Indian state.

By a vote of 157 to 3, the upper house of Parliament passed a constitutional amendment that annexes the 2,745-square-mile territory bordering Tibet and ends its 300-year-old monarchy.

Sikkim would become India's 22d state after the amendment is ratified by the legislatures of at least 11 of the country's 21 existing states. The process is expected to be completed in about a month.

Gas Truck Drivers End Strike in Ireland

DUBLIN, April 27 (Reuters).—An unofficial pay strike by gasoline truck drivers that has paralyzed Ireland for nearly two weeks ended today when the men voted to return to work tomorrow.

More than 600 of the 800 striking oil company drivers attended a meeting here and, in a secret ballot, voted by a 3-to-1 margin to end the stoppage, which had lasted 12 days.

Strike leaders said it would take several days before the situation was back to normal.

North Carolina's Legal System Is Challenged in Black's Trial

WASHINGTON, N.C., April 27 (AP).—The name on the indictment is Joan Little and the charge is first-degree murder. But in the first two weeks of pretrial motions in the case, it was the legal system in this small eastern North Carolina community that found itself on trial.

In defense of the 20-year-old black woman, a team of young, liberal lawyers mounted an assault on the system under which blacks are accused, jailed and tried in coastal Beaufort County.

With polls, legal arguments and motions, they tried to show that not enough blacks are called on to take part in that system and that racial attitudes dictate opinions about guilt or innocence.

Superior Court Judge Henry McKinnon denied their motions but defense attorneys say they have laid good groundwork for an appeal, if necessary.

Miss Little, who grew up in Beaufort County, was the only woman prisoner in the county jail Aug. 27 as she awaited appeal of a breaking and entering conviction.

In the predawn hours, she says, white jailer Clarence Alligood, 62, came into her cell to rape her and she stabbed him in self-defense with his own ice pick. Then, she says, she fled in fear for her life.

A grand jury charged her with murder, and the prosecution theory is apparently that Miss Little lured the jailer to her cell with the promise of sexual relations, then stabbed him in order to escape.

That difference of opinion—whether it was attempted rape or seduction—is reflected along racial lines among the population of Beaufort County, according to James Luginbuhl, a sociologist who testified last week for the defense.

He said a random survey found 58 per cent of whites did not believe the slaying was self-defense. All but 1 per cent of blacks did.

Defense attorneys also produced statistics to show blacks as under-represented in the county jury pool and argued that as a result the indictment should be quashed.

Judge McKinnon based his rejection of the challenge largely on the composition of the grand jury which indicted Miss Little. It included four blacks and was evenly divided, with eight men and eight women.

A string of county officials, all white, testified about the jury-selection process and most seemed baffled by the charge of discrimination. District Attorney William Griffin complained bitterly: "Beaufort County has been on trial here for seven days."

From its own point of view, the defense agreed. It contended that blacks only had 12-per-cent representation in the total jury pool, while the Beaufort County population is 30.2-per-cent black.

Another motion—also dismissed by Judge McKinnon—accused the state of bad faith by denying Miss Little a preliminary hearing. The defense said such a hearing was a condition of Miss Little's surrender to state authorities after an eight-day hunt.

The case has provided a rallying point for civil rights, women's rights and prison reform advocates. In the eyes of many, it is a test of Southern justice. The Southern Poverty Law center in Montgomery, Ala., has raised about $200,000 for Miss Little's defense.

Mr. Alligood was found slumped on a bloodstained cot with 11 stab wounds inflicted by an ice pick, which he clutched in his hand. A medical examiner's report later revealed that Mr. Alligood was naked from the waist down. Traces of sperm were found on his leg.

A top law enforcement officer in Beaufort County acknowleged privately that sexual activity was involved in the incident. He said Mr. Alligood reportedly checked the sheriff's office carefully to be sure no one was around before he went down to the cell.

But Sheriff O. E. Davis says Mr. Alligood allowed Miss Little to go to his office to use the telephone the night before the slaying. The ice pick was kept in a desk drawer nearby and the state hopes to prove that the prisoner slipped it back to her cell to use later.

If Miss Little is convicted, she faces a mandatory death sentence and would join 69 other persons on North Carolina's death row, the most crowded in the nation. She is free on $115,000 bond.

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Internal Politicking Seems to Dominate

World Food Unit Has Doubts About Its Role

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, April 27 (NYT).—Among the international bureaucrats and experts here who are assigned to fight hunger in the world, it is fashionable to say that food has suddenly become sexy.

The flippant phrase is understood to mean that the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, after years of anonymous drudgery, is in the news because famine has been stalking vast areas of Africa and Asia and because crops have become a global political weapon, almost like oil.

Despite the political maneuvering that goes on at the FAO and despite the chronic sluggishness of its vast administrative machinery, some bright, motivated staff members manage to cut through the Third World rhetoric and the red tape to do something to defeat starvation and despair in one corner of the earth or another.

But apart from such showcase projects, the atmosphere in the cramped FAO headquarters here indicates uncertainty about the future of the organization and doubts about its purpose.

Young experts from poorer countries who were able to land well-paying jobs on its staff insist that it must do much more for the hungry masses of the Third World. Staff members from Western countries often sound defensive about their jobs, the usefulness of the agency and the achievements of the entire UN system.

Staff Campaigning

An FAO official attributes the shaky morale and indecisiveness among the staff of more than 3,250—2,700 others work in field assignments—mainly to the campaigning for a new director-general.

The incumbent, Addeke Boerma, a Dutch farming expert, has been in office since 1967, with his term expiring at the end of the year. The agency's 131-nation conference, its governing body, will meet in November to pick a successor from a broad international field of candidates.

The election is an exercise in institutional politics: The Third World bloc is pressing to get the job for one of its own, the candidates and their supporters are lobbying, cliques are forming and the jockeying is overshadowing all business.

Another factor of uncertainty in the organization, which is the largest specialized unit in the prolific UN tribe of agencies, with a 1974-75 budget of $107 million, is that it is about to be saddled with a new supervisory body.

This is the 36-nation World Food Council, established by the World Food Conference held here in November. The question on everyone's mind is whether the council, which reports to the UN Assembly, will be more effective in fighting hunger or will simply be an enlargement of the special Roman branch of the international bureaucracy that has its center and model in New York.

Meeting in June

The World Food Council, due to hold its first meeting here in June, is described as "follow-up machinery" to make sure that programs to give the hungry more to eat are carried out.

The council "is not conceived as yet another bureaucracy," its executive director, John Hannah, said in an interview. Mr. Hannah, who is 72 years old and has been president of Michigan State University for 28 years, observed that its formation "does not imply that FAO has fallen down on its job." He said he wanted a small staff to monitor all international agencies dealing with food.

The council is provisionally housed in eight offices at FAO headquarters and the air is already cracking with jurisdictional squabbles—subtle disputes over the rank of officers, over who reports to whom and over what money can be spent.

Some FAO officials clearly fear that the council may grow into a rival organization. Members of the council staff, on the other hand, profess dismay at the amount of red tape in FAO. "Like all bureaucracies, FAO has built a big staff," a council official commented, "and many FAO officials are interested more in tenure than in operations. They are defensive, surround themselves with safeguards."

A number of the agency's staff have a reputation for shunning field jobs, which are often in hardship areas.

"We aren't missionaries but we ought to be prepared to work in places where conditions are at times less pleasant," said a plant-nutrient expert who did. Robert Steiner, a 43-year-old Austrian, served for years in Turkey and tropical Africa before becoming chief of a new unit supplying developing countries with fertilizer.

Fought for a Chair

When the director-general called Mr. Steiner from New York to Rome in July to organize the project, he related, he had to fight for a chair. He would not have been able to do the job without his secretary and the staff of eight he was able to recruit, he added.

In nine months, the international fertilizer supply project offered $75 million in resources and has been able to assist 22 developing countries with 140,000 tons worth $4.5 million. "We write few letters and memos," the coordinator explained. "We do most of our business by phone, telex and cable."

Such aid is vital because of steep increases in fertilizer prices, in part a result of the quadrupling of oil prices late in 1973. Farmers in many developing countries, just switching to intensive agricultural techniques, were hard hit, so that output faltered badly.

Another element in the unsettled atmosphere of the agency is that the Soviet Union, which for reasons never clearly stated had boycotted it, took part in the World Food Conference and has accepted a seat on the World Food Council. FAO officials hope that Moscow will gradually be drawn into their organization, too.

All of the Russians' allies in Eastern Europe, except East Germany, are members. China started collaborating with the organization two years ago.



United Press International.

PIPELINE PROGRESSES—A section of the 789-mile-long oil pipeline being laid in the south of Alaska.

Ethiopian Officers Reported Seized in Alleged Coup Plot

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, April 27 (WP).—The Ruling Provisional Military Council has arrested at least two of its own members and a number of security and intelligence officers in what may have been an attempt to free former Emperor Haile Selassie and overthrow the country's present army leaders early last week.

The head of the council's own security force, Lt. Col. Negussie Haile, and another top official in the intelligence and security branch, Capt. Debessu Beyene, were reportedly arrested in a roundup of about 20 officers and civilians who were believed to have been involved in the plot.

Both Col. Negussie and Capt. Debessu are reported to have been members of the 120-man council, which has been ruling Ethiopia since the military ousted the emperor in September.

The plot was said to have involved an attempt to liberate the former emperor and to install a more moderate military leadership in place of the present group, which is led by Maj. Mengistu Haile Mariam and Lt. Col. Atnafu Abate, first and second vice-chairmen respectively of the council.

However, a council spokesman said Friday that reports of the arrests circulating here were "fabricated lies" and "wishful thinking on the part of Ethiopians" hoping to see the Socialist revolution halted and the emperor reinstated.

Nonetheless, there have been numerous reports this last week of an ultimatum sent by the army's 2d and 3d Divisions several weeks ago, demanding, among other things, changes in the recently proclaimed radical land reform and the opening of negotiations with secessionist guerrillas in Eritrea Province.

The deadline for the ultimatum reportedly was Friday but nothing has happened and the city remains quiet.

Opposition to the current leadership has been hardening around the issue of land reform, with many officers and soldiers demanding that changes be made to allow private ownership of land, which has been totally proscribed. The proclamation, issued in early March, has touched off scattered fighting between landlords and peasants throughout the country. There have been reports of deaths on both sides.

Whether there was actually a plot to overthrow the regime is a subject of controversy in Ethiopian and diplomatic circles and there is little hard evidence.

Massacre Charged

BEIRUT, April 27 (UPI).—The Eritrean Liberation Front said yesterday Ethiopian troops massacred more than 500 civilians near the provincial capital of Asmara earlier this month. The movement appealed to Arab leaders for intervention.

Osman Saley Sabbey, leader of the ELF's military forces, said the civilians were killed on April 10 at Archico, eight miles south of Asmara. He said the number of Eritrean refugees has risen to more than 350,000.

But Invites Lawsuit on Ecological Issue

U.S. Unit Clears Disposable Plastic Bo

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—The Food and Drug Administration is granting U.S. corporations permission to produce billions of throwaway plastic soda and beer bottles that, it concedes, will foul the landscape and consume energy.

In an unusual move, however, the agency is openly inviting a lawsuit to block the approval and clarify a gray area in the law.

The legal question is whether the 1969 National Environmental Policy Act amends by implication the 1906 Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

The industry has not responded yet to the FDA's draft Environmental Impact Statement, in which the issues of environmental harm, energy use and cost were raised. Previously the industry had stressed the safety of the plastic containers, the only issue raised by the food and drug law.

Earlier Approval

FDA general counsel Peter Hutt urged that plastic bottles be prohibited, but FDA commissioner Alexander Schmidt concluded that he could withdraw earlier approval only if the bottles were unsafe or unhealthful, which they are not. His decision had the effect of ruling that the 1969 environmental act did not amend the 1906 law.

The 1969 law ordered agencies to consider environmental impact in making decisions. The 1906 law gave the FDA authority only in situations involving safety and health.

The FDA initially approved plastic bottles, but in September, 1973, decided the decision required an Environmental Impact Statement, raising the possibility that the approval might be revoked. This month, it published a draft Impact Statement and said it would go ahead with approval.

In a Federal Register notice on April 14, the FDA said, "Although adverse environmental impacts relating to destruction of scenic beauty, depletion of energy resources, increase in litter and trash, and similar matters are not condoned by the commissioner, he has no legal authority to prevent them." But it also invited any citizen to "obtain judicial review" by filing a suit.

High Court Ruling

"This has to be settled either by additional legislation or the court," Mr. Schmidt said in an interview last week. Although the Supreme Court has ruled that Congress did not intend the environmental law to repeal by implication any other federal statute, no court has ruled on whether it amends other laws.

By 1980, according to the FDA's draft Environmental Impact Statement, the soft-drink industry alone will need about 100 billion bottles and cans annually, roughly 400 for every American.

Du Pont, Standard Oil of Ohio and Monsanto already have received approval to produce plastic bottles. Other corporations have expressed interest.

Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola have test-marketed the plastic throwaways, which are lighter and cheaper to transport, and reduce the need for large inventories of bottles, sorting, cleaning, inspection and handling and storage of returnables.

Lower Cost

The FDA said plastic bottles can be expected to speed up the trend away from returnable bottles, which it said are superior to other containers. Refillable bottles cost one-fourth as much to produce as throwaway bottles and conserve raw materials. Plastic bottles are not likely to be usable more than once in the foreseeable future, the FDA said.

The FDA depicted use of plastic bottles on or near lakes and rivers as posing a serious environmental threat because the lightweight containers would float longer than cans and glass bottles.

On land, plastic bottles "will last a very long time a serious litter problem said. "By comparison will rust and disinte rapidly."

The agency said saving grace of pla aways is that they a reduce consumer inj bottles injured an 137,000 persons last y from cuts.

Former President Is Readied As Successor to Mrs. Peron

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, April 27 (WP).—A former figurehead president of Argentina, Raul Alberto Lastiri, has become next in line to assume the presidency once again, this time with wide personal support, should President Isabel Peron leave office for any reason.

Mr. Lastiri, 59, president of the Chamber of Deputies and son-in-law of Mrs. Peron's influential private secretary and social welfare minister, José Lopez Rega, became the constitutional successor upon the resignation Friday of the president of the Senate, José Antonio Alende. Mr. Lastiri was president briefly in 1972.

His emergence followed weeks of maneuvering within the ruling Frejuli coalition of nine parties, and is taken to mean that its warring factions have agreed on him as an acceptable possible successor to Mrs. Peron.

Under Attack

She is under increasing attack from all sides for the deteriorating economy and continued political violence. Elements within the Peronist movement previously halted discussions of her possible resignation by saying that Mr. Alende, a non-Peronist, was unacceptable as a successor. His resignation removes that obstacle.

In order to clear the way for Mr. Lastiri, the Frejuli group had to leave the Senate presidency vacant after engineering Mr. Alende's departure.

Death Threat Strike

BUENOS AIRES, April 27 (AP).—Most local theaters remained closed today following a 48-hour strike started yesterday by the actors' union to protest death threats by a rightist terrorist organization against 16 actors, journalists and authors.

The Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance (AAA), which has claimed credit for murdering more than 100 leftist Peronists in the last nine months, warned yesterday it would kill the 16, if they did not leave the country today.

Hamburg Center Bars Meeting of Ex-Nazis

HAMBURG, April 27 (UPI).—The Hamburg Congress Center said last week that it has barred former Nazi SS members from holding a meeting in one of its auditoriums after anti-Nazi organizations had threatened to march in protest.

An SS veteran organization recently signed a lease contract with the Congress Center to hold its annual meeting May 9-10. The chairman of the Congress Center ordered cancellation of the contract.

1978 Limit Is Set In Iran for Sale Of Firms' Stocks

TEHRAN, April 27 (UPI).—The Shah decreed today that by October, 1978, 99 per cent of all state-owned industry and 49 per cent of privately owned concerns will have been sold to the public.

The decree stipulated that shares in industrial units would be sold first to workers, then to salaried personnel, followed by farmers and the general public.

The decree said the industrial units to be sold would include mines and factories and that the transfers would be completed by the end of October, 1978.

The Shah first indicated these plans, without a timetable, in February when he issued a decree formally turning Iran into a one-party state. That decree said that all of Iran's political factions, excluding the outlawed Communists, were being merged into an Iran Resurgence party headed by Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda.

Israelis to Act In Bribery Case

JERUSALEM, April 27 (Reuters).—Defense Minister Shimon Peres, acting after the arrest of eight Defense Ministry officials, has said that his office will take steps to prevent irregularities in Israel's defense establishment.

Mr. Peres said internal security and supervision of administrative procedures would be tightened. He told two Knesset (parliament) committees that a team of 100 economists and accountants will review ministry accounts each week.

His remarks followed the arrest of the eight officials, including the former chief supply officer for the Air Force, and three civilians now being investigated for alleged bribery and other irregular activities.

Security Queried In Transport of A-Weapons in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—The General Accounting Office has said that the Army and Navy have been transporting nuclear warheads without adequate security precautions against accidental damage or possible theft by terrorists.

In a classified report, an edited summary of which was made public last week, the GAO advised Defense Secretary James Schlesinger to consider using more secure equipment and review transportation methods employed by the Energy Research and Development Administration, formerly the Atomic Energy Commission.

In transporting nuclear warheads on public highways, the Army used ordinary trucks without armor or special barriers, the GAO said.

Such convoys also lacked helicopter surveillance, adequate en route communications, and "security alert teams" to respond quickly to emergencies, it said. The findings also criticized the Navy.

The GAO said its study was prompted by "the recent successes of terrorist organizations."

Namibia Issue Pressed at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 27 (AP).—The United States, Britain and France have stepped up their pressure on South Africa to declare quickly and early its plans for granting independence to South-West Africa, or Namibia.

The three governments "made their views on Namibia known to the government of South Africa" in Cape Town last week, spokesman of the three said in similar statements.

The joint action came six weeks before the May 30 deadline set by the UN Security Council for reviewing South Africa's compliance with a unanimous council resolution that it withdraw from Namibia.

Senate Approves Morton

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—The Senate has approved the nomination of Rogers Morton as secretary of commerce. Mr. Morton succeeds Frederick Dent, who will become President Ford's special ambassador for foreign trade relations.



Associated Press.

ROYAL JOKE—Prince Charles enjoys a laugh after divers blew up his suit during an expedition on Resolute Bay in Canada's Northwest Territories.

Some British Bank Loot Found

LONDON, April 27 (AP).—In pre-dawn raids today, police recovered £40,000 (about $95,000) and some jewels robbed from the London branch of the Bank of America, Scotland Yard said. Detectives believe up to $7 million in cash and jewels may still be hidden.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said detectives raiding premises in the London area found £40,000, bringing the total recovered since Thursday's robbery to £140,000 out of the £145,000 in British banknotes taken from the bank vault.

He said nine men and two women were being held for questioning in connection with the robbery. Other police officials said that today's raids followed tip-offs from underworld informants, who had warned police a month ago that a major bank robbery was being planned.

After the robbery of the London branch of the world's biggest bank, police said $610,000 in various currencies had been stolen along with the contents of 89 out of 800 safe deposit boxes.

Detectives said one of the raiders hid himself in the bank building, neutralized the alarm system and then let in the rest of the gang.

Waldheim Sees Cypriot C Before Negotiations Res

VIENNA, April 27 (Reuters).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim called in Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot leaders here tonight in hopes of detecting possible compromise ideas before Cyprus communal negotiations start here tomorrow.

Communal negotiations broke down Feb. 13 when the Turkish-Cypriots announced they would form a separate state in the northern part of Cyprus. It was later decided to resume the ta[lks] under the aegis of the UN, and Vienna finally was chosen as the site.

The Greek-Cypriot leader, Glafkos Clerides, and the Turkish-Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, met at dinner in the secretary-general's hotel suite eight hours after arriving in the Austrian capital.

Informal Atmosphere

UN officials said Mr. Waldheim sought to create a thoroughly informal atmosphere before the talks opened under his personal guidance in Vienna's Hofburg Palace.

Both Cyprus communities are being urged by the UN and Britain to make concessions to end 11 years of often violent communal tension on the Mediterranean island.

Before dinner, Mr. Waldheim met separately with Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash. A senior UN official said Mr. Waldheim was anxious to find out "h[ow] is prepared to go."

The Cypriot leader[s] chance in the hotel [b]ward and talked in [a] fashion, officials said.

A UN spokesman Waldheim had found mosphere good. The tal will take place witho[ut] ficial chairman, the said.

Mr. Waldheim, und[er] tions from the UN Secu[rity] cil to use his good o[f]fices relying on close pers[onal] tacts.

Both Cypriot delega[tions] UN officials said there to be no procedural for the communal talk[s].

The negotiations, ex[pected] last until the end of [May] may break for a one-[or two] week recess, the UN s[pokesman] said.

Israelis Planning A-Power Station Within Decade

JERUSALEM, April 27 (UPI).—The Israeli Cabinet decided today to set up a nuclear power station in the next decade.

The Cabinet authorized the Israel Power Corp. to put the project up for bidding, with an opening date in 1983 or 1984.

The government radio network said the plant would be 600 to 800 megawatts and cost about $450 million.

The Cabinet communiqué announcement of the decision made no mention of former President Richard Nixon's offer of nuclear plants to Egypt and Israel, but government sources said it was likely that American expertise would be involved in the project.

Israel has been involved in nuclear research at Dimona in the Negev Desert since the late 1950s but the new plant would be the first to create nuclear power for commercial purposes.

Israeli President Ephraim Katzir said last year that Israel has "nuclear potential."

In other action, the Cabinet decided to put off indefinitely a discussion on what positions to take in negotiations at renewed Middle East peace talks in Geneva.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said they would work on some concrete proposals and submit them to the Cabinet later.

Chilean Regime Announces Rules To Stem Inflation

SANTIAGO, April 27 (AP).—Hoping to prevent Chile from plunging into another year of severe inflation, the military government has announced a package of stringent economic measures.

Jorge Canas, minister of finance with executive control over nine other ministries, spoke on nationwide television and radio and called for sacrifices by his 10 million countrymen.

He said the government's "program of economic recuperation" included a cut of 15 to 25 per cent in fiscal spending, a 10-per-cent increase in income taxes, a 10-per-cent increase in taxes on luxury goods, strict punishment for tax evaders, a continuing policy of state-ordered wage increases for the working class, labor programs to guarantee at least minimum wages for the unemployed and regular devaluations.

Inflation was 508 per cent in 1973 and 375 per cent in 1974. The inflation index for the first three months of this year is nearly 61 per cent.

Head of Nudity Cult Executed in Pakistan

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, April 27 (Reuters).—A self-styled spiritual leader who preached the virtues of nudity was executed by firing squad after one of his disciples committed mass murder, local newspapers reported today.

A tribal court in North Waziristan, bordering Afghanistan, imposed the death sentence on Parmubarik Ali after his disciple killed seven or eight other followers who called naked at his home and shamed him in front of his family.

The reports did not mention what happened to the disciple.

South Africa Bill May Open Some Hotels to Blacks

JOHANNESBURG, April 27 (Reuters).—The slow liberalization of South Africa's apartheid measures has taken a potential step forward with the introduction of a bill that would allow some white hotels and restaurants to serve South African blacks.

The legislation would allow hotel and restaurant proprietors to decide if they want to open their premises to blacks, in which case they must apply for a special government license, renewable annually.

Ultimately, the extent of the relaxation lies with the government.

At present, the only blacks allowed as customers in white hotels and restaurants are the handful of black foreign diplomats accredited here and other black foreigners, who can be served at a small number of top hotels.

To serve black South Africans, hotels have to obtain a special permit, usually valid only for a specified occasion. The new bill would do away with this "once only" situation.

N. Korea Quits Fair; France Barred Flag

PARIS, April 27 (AP).—North Korea canceled its participation Friday in the annual Paris economic fair after France refused to accept its flag at its exhibition area because the two countries do not have diplomatic relations.

The fair, which has 43 foreign countries participating, opened yesterday.

Col. R. E. Du Who Announ '44 Invasion

WASHINGTON, (NYT).—Col. R. Ernest [D]., a retired soldier, ne[wsman] and military histor[ian] Friday at Walter Ree[d] Hospital.

Col. Dupuy served as n[ews] and acting director of pu[blic] tions on the staff of Gen. Eisenhower during World and on the War Departm[ent] eral staff in Washingto[n] the war. He was the a[uthor] more than 20 books on history.

It was Col. Dupuy who cast to the world on June the long-awaited statemen

"Under the command o Eisenhower, Allied naval supported by strong air began landing Allied arm morning on the northern of France."

One of his major boo "Five Days to War," rec the period from April when President Woodrow asked Congress to declar until April 6, when the was taken.

Gen. John T. Col

NEW YORK, April 27 (N Brig. Gen. John T. Cole, retired veteran of both wars, who formerly took of the Army's Olympic pr particularly the equestrian died Thursday in Denville.

Gen. Cole, a director for years of the National Horse had served as coach and riding captain of Army equ Olympic teams in the 195[0] himself rode with the Army in 1932.

Donald Swaelens

BRUSSELS, April 27 (A Donald Swaelens, 39, five winner of the Belgian profess golfing closed championship one of the best golfers in tinental Europe, died Friday surgery. He represented Bel 16 times in the World Cup petition, an event matching man teams from about 40 tions.

Bruce Edwards

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Au (AP).—Bruce Edwards, 3[0], caught all seven games for Brooklyn Dodgers in base 1947 World Series, died Fr apparently of a heart attack, played later as a utility mar the Chicago Cubs, Washin Senators and Cincinnati Red

Swiss Protest Plans to Build Nuclear Plants

BERN, April 27 (Reuter Anti-nuclear protesters packe square in front of the fe parliament building here ye day to press demands for government to review its at energy policy.

The demonstrators called the Cabinet to meet repres tives of a movement that been occupying the site fo nuclear power plant at Ka sugst near Basel since Apr bringing preliminary work on station to a halt.

The occupiers oppose plan build 10 nuclear plants on S erland's northern borders France and West Germany.

5,000 Protest in Paris

PARIS, April 27 (Reuter The police yesterday used gas to disperse rowdy youths had joined a demonstration of 5,000 persons protesting [Fr]ance's plans to build a [fl]eet of 50 nuclear power stations.

The youths set fire to two and stoned the windows number of banks. Several testers and policemen were in ed.

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International Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1975

Facing Rising Criticism

Is Kissinger a Relic Of Political Past?

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Just a year after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger reached the zenith of his powers, during the Watergate crisis, many in Washington are beginning to wonder whether he has outlived his usefulness.

More than six years ago, legislators and opinion-makers generally looked upon Mr. Kissinger as the man who could bridge the gap from the cold war to an international order of peace. Now persons in the center and on the left increasingly see him as the last dinosaur of power politics and out of touch with the mood of the U.S. public. Those on the right seek a good power politician and feel that Mr. Kissinger is a bad one who has oversold détente to the U.S. people—causing the United States to lower its guard at a vital moment of challenge.

Some of this is politics. But there also is exasperation and dislike for his style of diplomacy.

The latest examples of Mr. Kissinger's style added to the criticism. One was the recent disclosure of the private exchanges between Richard Nixon and Saigon President Nguyen Van Thieu, at the time of the signing of the Paris cease-fire accords. This disclosure underscored Mr. Kissinger's penchant for secret deals at a time when Congress is insisting on more accountability. Another was his public praising for Egypt and Israel in last month's "shuttle diplomacy" and his private blaming of Israel for the breakdown.

Subtle Move

While Mr. Kissinger may have done this as a subtle move to make Israel more flexible, it was widely viewed as unwise and duplicitous.

Another example is the chasm between his rhetoric calling for bipartisan cooperation between the executive branch and Congress and the reality of his demands that Congress go along with what he thinks is right.

Obscured, but by no means forgotten in all of this, is the substance of Mr. Kissinger's policies. What are the fundamentals of his diplomacy? Is he likely to change these in the next year and a half? If he does not change, will he survive in office?

Mr. Kissinger has invoked phrases like "an era of negotiation, not confrontation," a five-power balance of power, and a "stable structure of peace," to describe his aims. What it all boils down to is Mr. Kissinger's well-known desire for stability, for stable change, or, as he puts it, an international order accepted as legitimate by nations with power.

Natural Order

It is a notion that does not envisage peace as the natural order of things. Rather, peace must be artfully constructed by diplomats creating circumstances in which great powers do not challenge each other's vital interests because those interests are mutually recognized as just. Change must only derive from mutual consent and inevitable local conflicts be kept limited. Humanitarian goals are to be pursued for their own sake but not to the detriment of the overall order.

Mr. Kissinger moves toward this legitimate order in terms of three policy relationships: force and diplomacy, negotiations and military balance, and the U.S.-Soviet connection.

In the past, Prof. Kissinger wrote that, "if recourse to force has in fact become impossible, diplomacy too may lose its efficacy. Far from leading to a resolution of tensions, the inability to use force may perpetuate all disputes, however trivial." Then, "in a society of 'sovereign' states, a power can in the last resort vindicate its interpretation of justice or defend its 'vital interests' only by the willingness to employ force."

Thus, Mr. Kissinger has regularly fought for maintaining or increasing the defense budget. Privately, he does not hesitate to say that a number of military programs are senseless. But the important thing for him is not so much the composition of the defense budget as its overall size. This serves as a signal of continued U.S. determination to use force.

Curbs Opposed

Thus, Mr. Kissinger has annually opposed any congressional efforts, such as the War Powers Act, to place restrictions on the President's flexibility to use threats and force. Recently, he claimed that he would have been able to achieve a negotiated settlement in Cambodia in the summer of 1973 had not Congress prohibited further U.S. bombing of the Communists.

This, in turn, leads to Mr. Kissinger's second policy relationship, that meaningful negotiations must rest on a military balance of power. Mr. Kissinger has almost feverishly pursued negotiations on almost all fronts, for, as Prof. Kissinger, he often criticized whoever was in the White House for failing to do so. The important thing was not necessarily to negotiate from strength but to avoid negotiating from weakness.

Mr. Kissinger, therefore, was willing to build an anti-ballistic missile system he regarded as junk in order to induce Moscow not to deploy an ABM system of its own. Thus, he opposes unilaterally reducing U.S. forces in Europe for fear this would remove any Soviet incentive for mutual force reductions.

All of these considerations ultimately feed into Mr. Kissinger's overriding preoccupation with U.S.-Soviet relations. Mr. Kissinger still believes that Washington and Moscow are the preeminent powers. And at a time when many have come to see bipolarity as an anachronism, Mr. Kissinger still views it as both the only foundation of and the only real danger to peace.

The secretary who once could do no wrong is being hemmed in from all sides. In Congress, he has become a stimulus for criticism. In the White House, a few presidential intimates are now arguing to Mr. Ford that Mr. Kissinger is a political liability.

His aides say that he wants to stay on. His general standing with the U.S. public remains high. Mr. Ford still depends on him and wants him to remain. The odds are that Mr. Kissinger will stay, and more and more become the focal point of policy disputes.



United Press International.

Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at Ben-Gurion Airport in Tel Aviv last month following the suspension of Middle East peace talks.

President Slow to Respond

Bicentennial Offers For Some Rare Opportunitie

By R.W. Apple Jr.

BOSTON (NYT).—The recent bicentennial events in Boston and its environs demonstrated, to the surprise of many who took part, the tremendous political potential of the nation's 200th birthday celebration. Kevin White, the city's mayor, remarked on what he called "this whole new factor," and so did several members of President Ford's entourage.

For Mr. Ford, who through a series of extraordinary circumstances is the nation's bicentennial President, the opportunities are great.

Beginning with last weekend's commemorations of the initial skirmishes of the Revolution, and reaching a culmination with the commemoration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, in July, 1976, hundreds of ceremonies will be held around the country. Mr. Ford can be the central figure in any event that he chooses; the sponsors will covet his presence, not that of former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California or of the President's pack of potential Democratic challengers.

Thus, while Mr. Ford was in Massachusetts a week ago, at Lexington and Concord, one of his potential rivals, Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., went all but unnoticed campaigning in Boston's North End.

Awesome Edge

To the already awesome advantages of incumbency, Mr. Ford is in a position to add more, not only in his campaign for the Republican nomination but also, if he wins that, in the campaign against the Democrats.

In a larger sense, the bicentennial gives the President a chance to rebuild the national unity that has been disrupted by the civil-rights revolution, by the war in Vietnam and by economic and social dislocation.

If one of his speeches in Massachusetts was any guide, Mr. Ford fears that a period of national trauma may follow the denouement in Indochina; although he did not make the point explicitly then, he traced the troubled times that followed the Civil War, World Wars I and II and the Korean War. As he said of the era following V-J Day, "The American public was jarred and disillusioned by the postwar years."

The bicentennial would seem to provide perfect symbols and forums for a national reunion and reconciliation, if effectively used.

Grasp Lacking

But there was strong indication during Mr. Ford's first bicentennial trip that he and his associates may not have quite grasped all of this, decided precisely the message they wanted to convey or settled on a means of doing so.

For example, the White House appeared to have missed an obvious bet by not pressing the television networks to carry the ceremonies in Christ Church, with its moving evocation of Paul Revere's heroism and its re-lighting of the lanterns that signaled the imminent British attack.

The local television production was spectacular, with shots of the President, framed in a Palladian window as he stood in the pulpit beneath a suspended sounding board, that would have any image maker. In Ron Nessen, the Whi press secretary, agreed said that the Ford staf have any idea how s the ceremony would be arrived at the church.

Beyond such technical ations, there are those stance.

Unity Appea

In both major speec Mr. Ford appealed for in both he dwelt on the aspect of the American present. Reviewing Ame tory at the church, for he made far more of the wars than of its progres economic, social and ra tice.

And at the Concord B preceded an appeal for " tation, not rancor," wit sage of conventional C rhetoric in which he c the fact that "American s now ranges to the mos shores" and "the Americ tary stands on the front the free world."

Especially in the state the anti-war movement, ly at a moment when passions have been rea and especially in the pre a large gathering of ant lishment protesters, Mr. comments seemed less th cilliatory to some, regardles call for a "hand of healin

The President clearly stomach for those who wo phasize the fact that the is celebrating a revolut starting a new revolution: sion is the conservative vi "reason" and "order" wo used repeatedly last weeke

Safe Rhetoric

The question is whether content himself with the rhetoric of a hundred Fou Julys past, in which Wash and Jefferson and the Ad are celebrated as patriots w much attention to their ide whether he will try to ach national reconciliation base frank acknowledgment tha common goals must be fo erase fragmentation and ness.

"The American dream, Ford said at Christ Church yet to be fulfilled."

But he outlined no new t beyond observing that "new and new efforts" were need

If Mr. Ford is to make the of the bicentennial, from h personal and national view it would appear that he find some way of articulat vision that combines his reve for the past with an agend controlled change. It is dif to achieve unity without change when the status quo produced disunity.

U.S. Good Intentions in Weapons Aid Sapped Saigon's Determination

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON (NYT).—The Communists, in the words of the Pentagon, now have "unlimited military options," and as the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Frederick Weyand, has testified, they "have the capability to overwhelm South Vietnam if they want to."

The war has reached this point despite the virtual equality in numbers of men under arms on the two sides over the years, despite the incalculably greater aid in firepower and technology that Saigon received from abroad and despite nearly seven years of direct participation by U.S. troops, aircraft and warships.

How did Saigon get into the situation it is in? What were the factors that brought that situation about?

Many Vietnamese, including former President Nguyen Van Thieu, ascribe the primary blame to the United States, which, Mr. Thieu asserts, failed to continue military aid at a time when the Russians and Chinese poured materiel and supplies into North Vietnam.

Others maintain that morale was rotted away by corruption and by the mistakes of poor officers.

Neither factor fully explains the collapse of Saigon's military apparatus in two months or the Communists' sweep over two-thirds of the country, in which they routed and disarmed a large proportion of the defenders and advanced close to the capital.

Achilles' Heel

In the view of many Vietnamese, the Achilles' heel of Saigon's army was and is a fondness for military luxury—an appetite for which the United States must bear special responsibility.

Since South Vietnam came into being as a result of the Geneva agreements that followed the Communist victory over French forces in 1954, that army has never lacked for arms, transport, accommodations and even physical comforts that were denied the Viet Cong and their North Vietnamese allies.

Thirteen years ago, this correspondent was accompanying a government battalion in a raid on a suspected Viet Cong stronghold in the southernmost part of the country. It stumbled on a Communist arms depot and factory.

The factory, concealed in huts in a banana grove along a canal, was producing grenade casings from scrap aluminum, shotgun cartridges made of brass tubing and of French coins with holes in the centers accommodating percussion caps, and serviceable 60-mm mortars designed to fire captured ammunition.

North Vietnam's now-ailing defense minister, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, writing after his victory at Dien Bien Phu, said of the early stages of the war: "The sole source of supply could only be the battlefront—to take the materiel from the enemy and turn it against him."

More important than arms is attitude.

"You give an army the means to get around in helicopters or on roads, you accustom them to unlimited artillery and air support for long enough, you get them used to sleeping in bed at night, and what happens?" a South Vietnamese officer asked in conversation with an American.

"I will tell you what happens. At a certain point, neither the troops nor the officers are willing any longer to walk to battle, hacking their way through jungles if necessary. So they stay in their helicopters and get shot down or cut off from American rescue, or they drive along the road, where they get shelled or ambushed and cut to pieces.

"Every officer knows this, but our army has become flabby and lazy over the years, and we owe some of that to the kind of luxury aid you gave us."

In contrast, the Communist formula, today as it was in the final stage of the French Indochina war, is to operate even large units as if they were guerrillas, which in many ways they are.

The secret of the Communists' defense against whatever weapon or force has always been to try to avoid offering a big target and to disperse men and weapons.

Tran Hung Dao, the medieval Vietnamese general who brought guerrilla warfare to a high art against the occupying Chinese, taught his army to assemble only at the point and time of battle, and then in greater numbers than the enemy had. After the fight, his troops would disperse again to avoid inevitable enemy reinforcements.

The Communists acknowledge that they borrowed many of their tricks from Tran Hung Dao, but the Saigon military ignored his ideas.

There has always been general agreement that the Communist forces are better disciplined than those of Saigon; this is even applauded in some quarters as demonstrating the relatively more democratic quality of life in the South.

It is said that Communist tank drivers have occasionally been found chained to their vehicles, but Communist discipline, stronger than mere chains, was developed not just for tank drivers but for an entire people. Discussing this total national involvement in a single cause, Gen. Giap, in his most famous theoretical work, "People's War, People's Army," wrote:

"The application of the strategy of long-term resistance requires a whole system of education, a whole ideological struggle among the people and party members, a gigantic effort of organization in both military and economic fields, extraordinary sacrifices from the army as well as from the people, at the front as well as the rear. Each inhabitant is a soldier, each village a fortress, each party cell and each administrative committee a staff."

Apart from rigid discipline, Vietnamese Communism has also held together by real loathing for foreign domination, actual or imaginary. Communist exploitation of "the class war" has also fallen on receptive ears. This was particularly true among the great masses of farmers and urban slum dwellers exposed to the graft, bribery and gross injustice that characterized successive Saigon administrations at the grass-roots level.

The Communists, with all their patent brutality in dealing with opponents, succeeded fairly well in what Americans used to refer to as "winning hearts and minds." Though much of the Communist propaganda was based on lies and half-truths and much on trickery, it was skillful, motivated, patient. As a result, when Saigon's army collapsed in central Vietnam last month, many of the victims of rampaging troops were from among the hated rich.

The typical Communist leader is the son of a Communist and has dedicated his life to a cause, the desertion of which would be a major psychological wrench. Furthermore, the tradition has been fed by the hatred engendered by a long war in which friends and relatives fighting have been killed: an element of vengeance has always played a big role on both sides.

"You know what I believe?" a well-known Saigon journalist The most plausible theory circulating in Soviet and diplomatic circles continues to be that André Kirilenko, who is Mr. Brezhnev's age but is in better health, will take over on an interim basis. While the jockeying goes on for a long-term replacement, Mr. Brezhnev's own transition will at least be a smooth one.

Between now and the congress, 10 months away, there should be signs of who is gathering strength.

The Road to Shelepin's Downfall Was Paved With His Own Success

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW (WP).—At the Soviet Communist party's drab-looking headquarters in central Moscow, Alexander Shelepin, a vigorous 56-year-old with hard, blue eyes, sat glumly as his comrades speedily approved his written request to be dropped from the ruling Politburo.

Witnesses reported that Mr. Shelepin did not speak at the meeting earlier this month—there was nothing really to say—and left quickly in his shiny limousine when the meeting ended. An impressive Communist career was ending—early.

A decade ago Alexander Shelepin was poised as a strong contender to become the Soviet Union's top man—a brilliant, calculating rival to the more plodding Leonid Brezhnev, then still feeling his way as the party's general secretary after his successful ouster of Nikita Khrushchev.

As the youngest member of the Politburo, Mr. Shelepin had already held a number of major jobs. He served as head of the Komsomol, the Communist youth organization, and ran the KGB, the pervasive Soviet secret police. He was a deputy premier and for a time in the early 1960s directed a group with broad but hard-to-define authority called the Party-State Control Committee

Along the way, he amassed supporters and patrons in key sectors of the Soviet establishment.

In Michel Tatu's study of the period, called "Power in the Kremlin," he writes of Mr. Shelepin, "Prominence was itself a drawback. The rest of the collective leadership could not overlook the fact that such vast powers represented a threat, nor could it completely discount the rumors that periodically circulated in Moscow and abroad about Shelepin's promising future."

So, in the mysterious ways such things happen in the Kremlin, Mr. Shelepin began to lose power just as Mr. Brezhnev consolidated his. His titles were stripped away, although sheer skill kept him active in the elite. Now he is doubtless finished. It is thought only a matter of time before he is removed from his only remaining position of influence as head of the Soviet trade unions.

The full meaning of Mr. Shelepin's downfall and the details of the struggle that led to the final moves against him are obscured by the Kremlin's remarkable impenetrability. It is possible, although not considered likely, that he will someday be publicly denounced or compelled to give an accounting of his shortcomings.

Either case would provide clues to what happened.

But other Politburo losers in recent years—Pyotr Shelest and Gennadi Voronov—have simply faded away. Compared to his predecessors, Mr. Brezhnev has shown a remarkable magnanimity.

"Stalin would have his opponents shot," a Russian historian commented the other day. "Khrushchev liked to humiliate them. Brezhnev is more subtle. He just neutralizes them. It takes longer but the effect is the same."

One reasonably safe conclusion is that Mr. Brezhnev finally got rid of Mr. Shelepin as a prelude to the maneuvering getting under way to replace the general secretary when he retires, perhaps after the party congress now sheduled to start on Feb. 24 of next year.

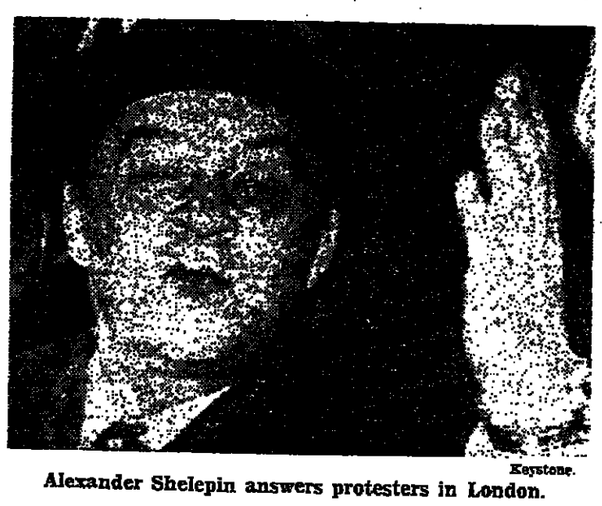
Mr. Brezhnev seems to have a dream of becoming the first Soviet leader to retire voluntarily and with his prestige high. While he has apparently recovered from the acute ailments that kept him in bed for several weeks at the beginning of the year, Soviet sources increasingly talk of how tired he looks.

"His health has started to fail," a party man said flatly recently.

With the time left, Mr. Brezhnev has set himself a challenging schedule. He expects to go to Washington for a summit session with President Ford at which a strategic arms agreement will be signed and to Helsinki for the 35-nation heads-of-state extravaganza to end the long-running Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. If a Geneva Middle East conference also makes headway sometime soon, that would be another plus.

The climax in this program would be the 25th Party Congress, in which Mr. Brezhnev could declare his peace program a rousing success and step down. The evidence is that, while Mr. Brezhnev may not have settled on who should take over, he definitely did not want it to be Mr. Shelepin.

One revealing insight into the animosity between the two men is that it was a long-time Shelepin crony who planted an erroneous story in a French newspaper in February that Mr. Brezhnev was near death—apparently an effort to enforce the impression that Mr. Brezhnev's authority had weakened.



Keystone.

Alexander Shelepin answers protesters in London.

At about the same time, Mr. Shelepin seemed to become more visible. In a speech to a trade-union conference in East Germany, he spoke glowingly of the virtues of cooperation with the West. He arranged to visit West Germany and accepted an invitation from British labor leaders to go there.

Mr. Shelepin was thus identifying himself with Mr. Brezhnev's policies, while apparently challenging him at the same time in the party's elite. In the end he failed, probably because, as Mr. Tatu put it in his book years ago, "The old guard was anxious to keep him at a safe distance."

Drive, ambition and knack for survival along with carefully cultivated contacts at places like the KGB, brought Mr. Shelepin close to the top of the Soviet apparatus but then stalled him there.

On the other hand, dropping Mr. Shelepin was clearly not easy. As long ago as 1971, Mr. Brezhnev placed him last on the Politburo list but then in a reshuffle two years later dumped two others ahead of him. Soviet sources are saying that the last straw for Mr. Shelepin may have been that he insisted on going ahead with the London trip after it was plain that his presence there would provoke demonstrations and strain the fragile Anglo-Soviet détente proclaimed when British Prime Minister Harold Wilson came here in February.

As it happens, the visit in late March was a farce, with Mr. Shelepin sending a decoy through the crowds while he ducked into side doors. He came home early.

It still is not clear whom Mr. Brezhnev has in mind as his successor.

As for Mr. Shelepin, he is left with the frustration of disappointed hopes, the prospect of a good pension, a country dacha and some Western newspaper clippings. Mr. Shelepin, it is said, always liked his aides to bring him articles in which he was mentioned as a potential party leader.

Frontier Spirit Makes Sapporo a Bit Different

By Richard Halloran

SAPPORO, Japan (NYT).—This is the kind of city where leaden gray skies unload wet, sticky snow on a spring day while the rest of Japan enjoys warm sunshine.

It's the sort of city where a hotel has row on row of ski racks standing next to a spacious indoor swimming pool and no one thinks it incongruous.

It's a town where a man and his wife open an Indonesian restaurant decorated with exotic pieces of Javanese folk art just because they like Javanese folk art and wanted a place to show it off.

Sapporo is a rather relaxed, casual town with the flat, unfinished look of towns in the American Midwest and something of the same flavor, a place where it's easy to strike up conversations with strangers and an American walking down the street is just another person and not the curiosity he is in many other Japanese cities.

Cheers for Underdog

The people here are the kind who cheer for the underdog teams during an international hockey tournament, unlike their compatriots in Tokyo, who tend to applaud the favorites.

Some of the students at Hokkaido University here are activists in opposing racial discrimination because they are disturbed by the plight of Japan's aboriginal Ainu. "They are concerned because we Japanese did to the Ainu what you Americans did to the Indians," a professor said. Japanese students elsewhere generally ignore the problems of minorities like the Koreans and Okinawans.

Sapporo may be the only place in Japan where new apartments with a fine view of the river cutting through the city stand empty because they are too expensive.

Its Own Identity

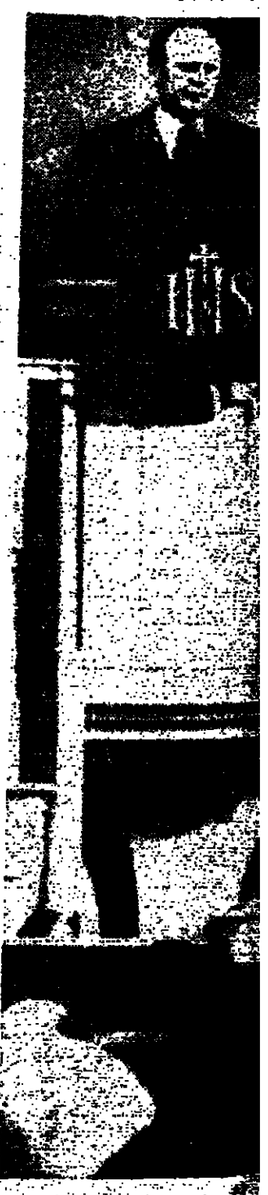
In sum, Sapporo is different. It has its own identity, its own life style to set it off from Japan's other big cities.

For a long time, Sapporo was a backwater. Today it is becoming something of a boom town, stimulated by the excitement of the 1972 winter Olympics and by the movement of industry into surrounding areas as land in more crowded parts of Japan becomes ever more costly.

Sapporo shares with many outlying Japanese cities a social phenomenon that the Japanese call the "U-turn." Youngsters grow up here, finish their education and hear the call of Tokyo or Osaka. But after a few months of the pace, the pollution and the prices, they come home to a simpler life here.

Sapporo, only 100 years old, with a population of 1.2 million, is the political center of Hokkaido, Japan's northern island, and the region's commercial and cultural center. The people here like to talk about their "furontiah selshin," or frontier spirit. "That's what really makes us different from people in Honshu," said a resident, referring to Japan's main island. "We are all immigrants here."

That's not literally true, as many families have been here several generations. But they retain the feelings of those who had to struggle in a harsh climate to survive and then to build.



President Ford in the pulpit of church in Massachusetts

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1975

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...hael C. Jensen

...RK (NYT).—The ...e arms buildup, par... the Middle East, has ...m times for U.S. ex... ...rms.

...rders for American-... have reached a high ...an $8 billion a year ...es of weapons to for... ...iers are growing at ...rate in the nation's ...

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U.S. arms manu... ...he sale of weapons ...oad has become one ...st profitable lines of ...or others, it has com... ...or the decline in ...ilitary sales that fol... U.S. disengagement ...m.

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...the surge in business ...d U.S. manufacturers, ... caused them some ...

...stirred congressional ...at exports are getting ...d and that the Unit... ...stimulating an arms ... Middle East.

... renewed charges of ...d interest on the part ...military officers who ...or arms contractors.

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...n to Continue

... experts say that the ...military sales will con... ...east several more years ... a surge in multiyear ... for future arms sales ... a continuing increase in ... production in the years ...

...manufacturers of weapons ...cently sold anti-tank mis... ...Oman, air defense mis... ...Kuwait, jet fighters to ...d Saudi Arabia and mis... ...Israel that are capable ...ing nuclear warheads.

... fiscal year ended June ...seas customers ordered a ...8.3 billion worth of U.S.- ...ghter planes, tanks, mis... ...d other military equip... ...nd technical assistance. ...tagon served as middle... ...ding 2 per cent to the ...an administrative charge. ...ales by manufacturers ... provided by the U.S. ...nt brought the total of ...lers from foreigners to ... billion.

$8.3 billion in "foreign ...sales" orders, more than ...n were placed by Mid... ...ntries—with $3.8 billion

U.S. Foreign Military Sales
Top 10 Countries in Fiscal 1974 In millions of dollars

Deliveries		Orders*	
ISRAEL	$985	IRAN	$3,800
IRAN	510	ISRAEL	2,100
W. GERMANY	417	SAUDI ARABIA	588
SAUDI ARABIA	200	GREECE	435
AUSTRALIA	173	W. GERMANY	219
GREECE	104	SPAIN	148
TAIWAN	89	CANADA	94
BRITAIN	65	TAIWAN	88
CANADA	53	KOREA	81
VENEZUELA	26	CHILE	68

*Some orders cover more than one year Source: Department of Defense

of that from Iran and $2.1 billion from Israel.

The increase in foreign orders for U.S. arms has been rapid. Orders in fiscal 1974 totaled more than twice the 1973 level and about eight times the average level in the late 1960s.

Manufacturers that were the leading beneficiaries of foreign military contracts were such suppliers as Bell Helicopter (a subsidiary of Textron), Northrop, McDonnell Douglas, GE, FMC, and Raytheon.

Prime Contracts

These companies, according to the Pentagon, received prime contracts totaling more than $2 billion from foreign military customers during the last two fiscal years.

Although scores of U.S. companies manufacture weapons, a mere handful of them do the bulk of the business. The Defense Department announced in February that 132 technical assistance and training teams were operating in or for 34 foreign countries under "foreign military sales" contracts. An analysis of these contracts indicated that 90 per cent of the dollar volume (about $650 million of the $727 million involved) was accounted for by five companies. They were:

- *Bell Helicopter, with a $255-million contract for training helicopter pilots and mechanics in Iran and for developing a logistics system.*
- Raytheon, with a $32.5-million contract for the use and maintenance of the Hawk missile in Iran.
- The Bendix Corp., with a $139-million contract to establish a logistics system for the Saudi Arabian Army.
- *Northrop, with a $146-million contract to train F-5 fighter pilots and mechanics in Saudi Arabia.*
- The Vinnell Corp., with a $76.9-million contract to train Saudi Arabia's National Guard.

Controversy Feared

Many arms manufacturers are reluctant to discuss their foreign sales, fearful of arousing controversy. However, some of the aerospace companies were willing to talk candidly in recent weeks about current trends in their business.

McDonnell Douglas, for example, was clearly pleased by the prospect for foreign sales of its Phantom fighter, one of the mainstays in its line of military and commercial aircraft.

During the next 2 1/2 years, McDonnell Douglas expects the growth of sales abroad to accelerate, with an additional 349 Phantoms to be delivered to foreign governments but none to the U.S. military.

Bell Helicopter said that, despite a decline in U.S. military sales, its dollar volume in 1974 increased 25 per cent and its exports rose to $160 million. Especially helpful, Bell said, was a five-year, $700-million contract to supply Iran with helicopters and training and logistic services.

How do foreign arms sales of U.S. companies compare with domestic military sales? In fiscal 1974, the Defense Department spent $15.2 billion for weapons and other items such as food and uniforms. During the same period, foreign orders for U.S.-made weapons totaled more than $8 billion.

The United States is by far the world's largest exporter of weapons. According to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States was responsible in 1973 (the last full year for which such statistics are available) for 54.4 per cent of the world's arms exports. The Soviet Union was second with 27.5 per cent.

Pentagon Concession

A concession Congress has wrung out of the Pentagon is the right to veto any pending foreign military sale of more than $25 million. However, a number of these notifications, have been classified, effectively preventing public debate.

Arms manufacturers and their associations are quick to respond that they are maligned and misunderstood.

"Sometimes you get the feeling that the whole world is against you," said Jean Caffiaux, a vice-president of the Electronic Industries Association.

"The assistance that foreign companies get from their governments is much greater than we get," he said. "Why, the ministers of defense in France and Britain are salesmen for their country's products."

A subject that arises when foreign military contracts are discussed is kickbacks, which often must be paid by U.S. suppliers to middlemen in the buying country.

Richard Violette, director of sales negotiations for the Defense Security Assistance Agency in the Pentagon, testified last summer that "commissions" of up to 10 per cent were required in some commercial foreign arms sales but that larger sales often required payments of only 2 per cent.

"In many countries, corruption is a serious problem," a Senate aide said. "In Lebanon, the size of the kickback is the determining factor in what weapons system is selected."

Company and association officials take a more benign view of such "commissions" or "agents' fees." They dislike them, they say, but find them a necessary part of doing business in many parts of the world.

Haile Selassie Still God to Cult in Jamaica

By Stanley Meisler

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The Rastafarians of Jamaica, who worship ex-Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia as god, seem unshaken by his fall from power.

"The true Rastafarian," said Ras Wake-Eye Man, "believes that all these stories are rumors, lies and propaganda."

Even if the stories are true, Ras Wake-Eye Man went on, they merely describe how the army of Ethiopia has removed the ex-emperor from his governmental post, not from divine power.

"In English, the word Selassie means trinity," he said, "and how can you overthrow the Trinity?"

Ras Wake-Eye Man, like many Rastafarians, is bearded and lets his hair grow long in matted locks, known in Jamaica as "dreadlocks," for they tend to give Rastafarians the look of fierce and unkempt warriors. The locks are grown because of the biblical injunction against cutting hair.

One With Job

The dreadlocks of Ras Wake-Eye Man are usually kept hidden under a large maroon woolen hat. Perhaps he does this to make him look less startling at work. One of the few Rastafarians with a job, he is employed by Jamaican Railways. The payroll lists him as Edgerton White, his legal name.

Ras Peter the Great, born Wilbert Victor Reid, believes that the news stories about the ex-emperor are true. But that does not bother him.

It is no surprise that the problems of the ex-emperor are not seen by the Rastafarians as problems of their own. Although they sing old Anglican hymns with the ex-emperor's name substituted for that of Christ, though their woolen hats often sport pompons in the green, yellow and red colors of the Ethiopian flag, though they speak in biblical cadences of their redemption some day in Ethiopia, the Rastafarians, in truth, have little to do with the ex-emperor and Ethiopia. In a sometimes comic, often affecting way, the Rastafarians represent no more than the struggle of some poor blacks to escape their desperation in Jamaica.

The Rastafarian movement stems in some ways from the ideas of Marcus Garvey, the Jamaican who urged a back-to-Africa movement. Mr. Garvey was the first mass leader of this century to try to instill black nationalism in the former slaves' New World and to agitate for the creation of a new state in Africa for the former slaves.

"Look to Africa," Mr. Garvey once preached, "when a black king shall be crowned, for the day of deliverance is near."

In 1930, Ras (or Prince) Tafari Makonnen was crowned in Africa as Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia, one of the two states then independent in Africa. He was brown rather than black, but the blacks of the West Indies did not fret over the distinction.

In Jamaica, several preachers, independent of each other, began proclaiming that the new emperor was god. Mr. Garvey was not one of these preachers. But his ideas had made possible this glorification of blackness.

Gradually, the believers took the name of Rastafarians, formed from Haile Selassie's old title and first name, Ras Tafari. They made a strange religious group, for they had no recognized leaders, no houses of worship, no lengthy statements of dogma. Some grew locks, others not. Some believed that the Bible instructed them to smoke ganja or marijuana. Others did not.

At first, Jamaican society was hostile to them. Their appearance was dreadful. Their insistence on smoking illegal ganja put them in conflict with the police. Since they came from the poorest and most desperate segments of society, a few were criminals.

Changed Attitude

This has changed somewhat. The Rastafarians, who now may number at least 50,000 on this island of 2 million, have tens of thousands more sympathizers and supporters. Their look toward Africa and their glorification of blackness are now fashionable, especially among the middle-class young. Politicians have decided to leave them alone. Prime Minister Michael Manley has even adopted one of their slogans as his own. He begins his public meetings now with a Rastafarian greeting: "Brothers and sisters, the word is love."

An outsider can understand some of the roots of the movement by visiting Rastafarian strongholds in West Kingston, the poorest and most crime-ridden section of town. Ras Peter the Great and Ras Wake-Eye Man, who do not live there, are known and welcome there, for that is where they buy their ganja.

On a recent afternoon they guided some visitors to a slum in West Kingston. The residents, mostly Rastas, were squatters. In Rasta talk, the land on which they built their homes was "captured land." Most of the homes were made of old boards slapped and nailed together and old corrugated iron roofs sometimes held down by rocks. The floors were earth. The streets were mud and rock and crevices, strewn with garbage.

The social life of the shantytown seemed centered on open-air Rasta "bars." These were fenced yards where a loudspeaker blared Rasta songs about Haile Selassie, Babylon and redemption and where the proprietor sold beer and ganja.

Only men were present. They smoked their ganja in pipes. The men leaned against the fence and puffed. Their eyes were bloodshot and glazed.

Against this background of idle men smoking away what they would call their "sufferation" in what may be the worst slum in the English-speaking West Indies, it is easier to understand the motivation for the doctrine of redemption in Africa. The Rastafarians—rejected, disaffected and impoverished—are coping with the desperation of their society by withdrawing from it and creating a fantasy about a heavenly society for themselves elsewhere. As Trinidadian novelist V.S. Naipal has put it, "They reply to rejection with rejection."

Their response and rejection has been racial. The Rastafarians are the failures of a country once governed by whites and of a society now dominated by white, European, Christian values. In their escape into fantasy, the Rastafarians have taken the imagery of Christianity and blackened it to satisfy their needs. It is this part of Rastafarian doctrine that has won them tolerance and understanding from other Jamaicans who are now questioning some of the white values that are used to rule them.

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Eniwetok Tribes Ask U.S. to Help Rehabilitate Atoll

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—Two Micronesian tribal chiefs want Congress to vote money to rehabilitate Eniwetok Atoll, where the United States tested 43 nuclear bombs, including the first hydrogen bomb.

The chiefs appeared Friday before a Senate subcommittee to seek help in returning to their Pacific Ocean homeland.

"We would like to tell you from the heart how important it is to us to be able to return to our homeland," an 83-year-old chief, Iroij Johannes Peter, said through an interpreter. "We want to go home if you will please help."

Two tribes of Eniwetok natives were moved from the atoll to a smaller island 160 miles to the southwest when the United States began preparing the atoll for atomic tests in 1947.

Bikini Atoll, another atomic test site 300 miles away, already has been cleaned up and natives are slowly returning home.

The islands now are a jungle of weed-like vegetation littered with abandoned buildings and other test-program debris.

The Pentagon says it would require an expenditure of about $40 million to make the island livable again. It says the island remains dangerously radioactive.

As Independence Nears

Angola Faces Cloudy Political Future

Charles Mohr

...A, Angola (NYT).—...is scheduled to become ...nt in November, but it ...et clear what kind of ...ot this Portuguese ...ll have.

...ee rival black liberation ...s now sharing power in ...tional government are ...vided. They have agreed ...ple to a national elec... November, but the sol... two of the movements ...aged in sporadic gun ... recent weeks in Luanda ...where.

...is a sense of stalemate ...alition government and ...red that violence may ...tuted for free elections. ...sessment may be too ...since all three move... ...e committed to the elec...

...ether it is by votes or ...the question of author... power will have to be ...

...the most important is... will face the new nation ...of racial policy. Angola ...d to have between 350,000 ...000 Portuguese settlers, ...nd largest white popula... ...he continent, after South ...There are nearly 5 mil... ...ks.

...hite Economy

...e major issue is whether ... relatively sophisticated ... commerce and agri... ...now essentially a white... ...ed capitalist structure— ...main at least a "mixed ..." with wide scope for ...enterprise and investment. ...wo questions are closely ...The tight grip that ...cept on the economy dur... long colonial era made ...rivileged, but it also makes ...ighly important for the ...ate future as the man... agers, technicians and financiers who can continue to make it work.

However, the whites are unlikely to stay in large numbers without the incentive of economic freedom and a continued middle-class life.

The movements are the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, led by Agostinho Neto, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, headed by Holden Roberto, and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, led by Jonas Savimbi. Each has been deliberately vague about its intentions, but this has not prevented the emergence of a recognizable political image.

Mr. Savimbi has emerged as the main hope of the whites, who are flocking to join his National Union. At the same time, he appears to be the most "African" of the three politicians and deft at winning the affection of traditional tribal groups.

"Savimbi is the best anesthetist in Angola," a white intellectual said. "He has put all the whites to sleep."

The Swiss-educated Mr. Savimbi calls himself a Socialist, but a "realist" as well. He has said that it would be a serious mistake to try to force Africans into communal farming or to nationalize land. "Africans simply don't believe in that," he said.

Mr. Savimbi, whose following is believed to be the largest in the country, says his movement would not "rush reforms that will bring chaos to the country."

This seemed to be an arrow aimed at the Popular Movement and Mr. Neto. Asked in an interview whether he was a Marxist, Mr. Neto said: "I dislike these classifications. I am not a Communist, I am not a Socialist. I am first of all a patriot."

However, Portuguese authorities say that Mr. Neto was a Communist party member in the late 1950s.

Mr. Neto has made no specific promises to nationalize the rich oil fields of the Cabinda enclave or the diamond mines and coffee farms, but conservatives fear that his Popular Movement would move fairly rapidly to do so.

The least ideological of the movements seems to be Mr. Roberto's National Front, and it is probably the most ethnic. Much of its strength lies in the Bakongo tribe, which is divided between northwestern Angola and neighboring Zaire.

Although his movement began with widespread killing of white farmers, its troops are now urging white coffee farmers to stay because Angola needs their skill and produce.

One of Mr. Roberto's lieutenants, Johnny Eduardo, who acts as one of three premiers in the transitional government, remarked: "People will not follow parties through ideology but through the visible work of what they do for Angola."

Italy Notes End Of Fascist Epoch

ROME, April 27 (UPI).—Italy celebrated its liberation from Fascist and Nazi domination Friday, the 30th anniversary of the German surrender in Italy.

Threats of neo-Fascist demonstrations failed to materialize except in Salerno, where Allied armies landed in World War II. Leftist and rightist youths hurled stones at each other and fired wild pistol shots prior to the celebration in the town.

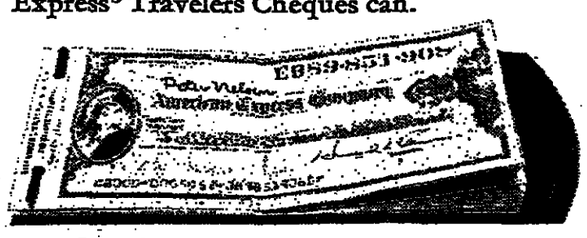
Most of the national holiday was given to speeches praising the Italian partisans who helped drive Nazi forces to surrender two weeks before V-E Day, May 8, on which Germany surrendered to Allied forces in Europe.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 8— Monday, April 28, 1975 *

Lessons in Portugal

Their military mentors told the Portuguese people that last Friday's election was to be merely an educational exercise for a nation that had lost the habit of elections. The results proved educational indeed, but it would seem that the voters were giving instruction rather than receiving it.

The turnout, in view of the ambivalent attitude of the military toward it and the fact that the assembly which has been chosen had its powers circumscribed in advance, was extremely impressive: 91 per cent of those eligible. And of these only 7 per cent spoiled their ballots—in spite of the ease with which paper can be marked incorrectly by those unfamiliar with the voting process and, even more significantly, in spite of the military urgings that those in doubt deliberately mess up their votes.

And, of course, the way the valid votes went was illuminating. A nation suddenly released from long and oppressive tutelage did not swing to the other side of the political spectrum, although the left—the Communist left—was better organized, better financed and working with the cooperation of its friends in the present government. The Communists received under 13 per cent, less than they normally muster in bourgeois France.

Nor did the votes show any nostalgia for the past—the most conservative party able to put up candidates got only 7.5 per cent of the vote. Rather, it was the center that triumphed: the Socialists with 38 per cent, the Popular Democrats with 26 per cent. Together, they will dominate the Constituent Assembly in a very clear reflection of genuinely popular will.

Now, who will draw what lessons from this remarkably vivid expression of democracy? In the wake of Vietnam, there has been a marked tendency toward acceptance of Communism as a (if not necessarily the) wave of the future. Flight from the victors there has been widely ascribed to panic, which undoubtedly played a part. But the assumption of the popularity of Communism overlooks much in the past—those who "voted with their feet" in Korea as well as at the beginning of the Hanoi regime; the fact that millions died before Communism was established in China, and many still flee that utopia; the erection of the Berlin wall to keep East Germans in rather than West Germans out; the preoccupation of the Soviet Union with emigration—it has no problems with immigration.

So Portugal has cast a vote against Communism. The world should note. And will the military there draw the proper conclusions from this? They say they want "a type of democracy of the people and by the people." The elections show they can have that from the Constituent Assembly. It now remains to be seen whether the radicals within the High Council of the Revolution will insist on applying the third part of Lincoln's formula for democracy, and that alone, thus negating the other two. Will they provide a government for the people, whether the people like it or not?

Dubcek and European Security

Alexander Dubcek's letter to the Czech leadership shows that his passion for socialist democracy burns every bit as bright as it did when he presided over the ill-fated "Prague Spring" seven years ago. That brief and brave experiment in reform ended, of course, with an invasion by Czechoslovakia's Warsaw Pact allies and with the restoration of tame, Moscow-oriented rule. Mr. Dubcek himself was forced out of politics and took up work as a mechanic in Bratislava.

His recent letter, made public by former political colleagues now in the West, makes clear that the basic oppressive Communist party dictatorship which he strove to mellow by democratic reform remains in harsh effect. There is no place in contemporary Czechoslovakia for an authentic workers' movement or, for that matter, for any social or political movement not acceptable to Moscow. The country's pre-war democratic heritage remains, in this sense, its burden, not its promise. Indeed, anyone who like Alexander Dubcek attempts to evoke it must reckon whether he is encouraging the spirit of liberty which surely still runs under the surface in Czechoslovakia or whether, by provoking the inevitable countering displays of conservatism and conformity, he is adding to the cares of those now in power. This is the debilitating dilemma from which no would-be reformer anywhere in Communist East Europe can escape.

At this moment when the Soviet Union is trying to convene a grand summit meeting of some 30-odd nations to conclude the so-called European Security Conference, it bears somber noting that the merest expression of a thoroughly loyal but individual point of view has led Mr. Dubcek to be reviled and threatened with exile. That is to say, the European status quo which the West is being asked to sanctify allows the Kremlin to crack the whip as it will in East Europe even while it freely exploits the openness in West Europe for its own end. Currently in Portugal, for instance, the KGB is estimated to be spending several tens of millions of dollars to insure an outcome favorable to Soviet interests. Is there any non-Communist in the West who can give a good reason why the West should, at a European summit, formalize this unequal and even insecure state of affairs?

Washington clings rather forlornly to the apology that the summit document will not be the long-awaited formal European peace treaty. But it is obvious that Moscow intends to invest the document with all the muscle and majesty it can command. In fact, if Moscow is not going to permit the interplay of people and ideas which would constitute a very real contribution to East-West security, then it should make possible major mutual troop reductions in Europe. These are the two principal dimensions in which European security now has real meaning. Otherwise, the point of Western participation in a "security conference" becomes a sham. Certainly, without substantial progress on force cuts, there can be no justification for self-respecting Western heads of state to play a part in Moscow's charade.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mr. Ford's Liberation

President Ford last week appeared to be trying to free himself and the nation of the myth that Indochina in some mysterious way must necessarily control the fate of the United States. In his address at Tulane University, the President made a clean break with any such assessment that equated the security of the United States with the maintenance of an American-sponsored government in Saigon.

The President also put an end at last to the erroneous belief "that if we do not succeed in everything everywhere, then we have succeded in nothing anywhere." As a first step it was essential for the President to say bluntly that the events in Indochina, however tragic, "portend neither the end of the world nor of America's leadership in the world."

One speech, however, is no substitute for the development of new official policies and popular patterns of thought. Nothing less is at issue than the creation of a new consciousness of the relationship of the United States to historic currents. The experience in Indochina and in other areas formerly dominated by colonial powers makes it evident that there is risk as well as hope in the drive for independence of formerly dependent people, and in their pursuit of a greater share in the world's material wealth.

This country's prestige reached its highest peaks when the world's poor and subjected masses saw America not as a superpower but as a force on the side of justice for the common people. The best hope of preventing newly independent countries from becoming the victims of a totalitarian Communist colonialism is in a credible return to the United States' anti-colonial tradition.

If the President's appeal is to gain meaning, his policies will have to help this country overcome its new and uncharacteristic reputation as the defender of the status quo. If American policies are to "tilt" in any direction, it must be toward those who struggle for a better life rather than those who block that struggle. Realistic efforts to break up the Third World's misguided anti-American coalition must rely on a recapture of American credibility as the natural ally of progress and social justice.

Abraham Lincoln warned in his time: "It was not the mere separation of the colonies from the motherland, but the sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave . . . hope to all the world. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weights should be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance."

The end of the misguided military adventure in Indochina should make it easier to return to Lincoln's vision of the American destiny. A generous commitment to the alleviation of human misery and the reconstruction of the war-torn regions may be the first opportunity to give impetus and credibility to a new beginning.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

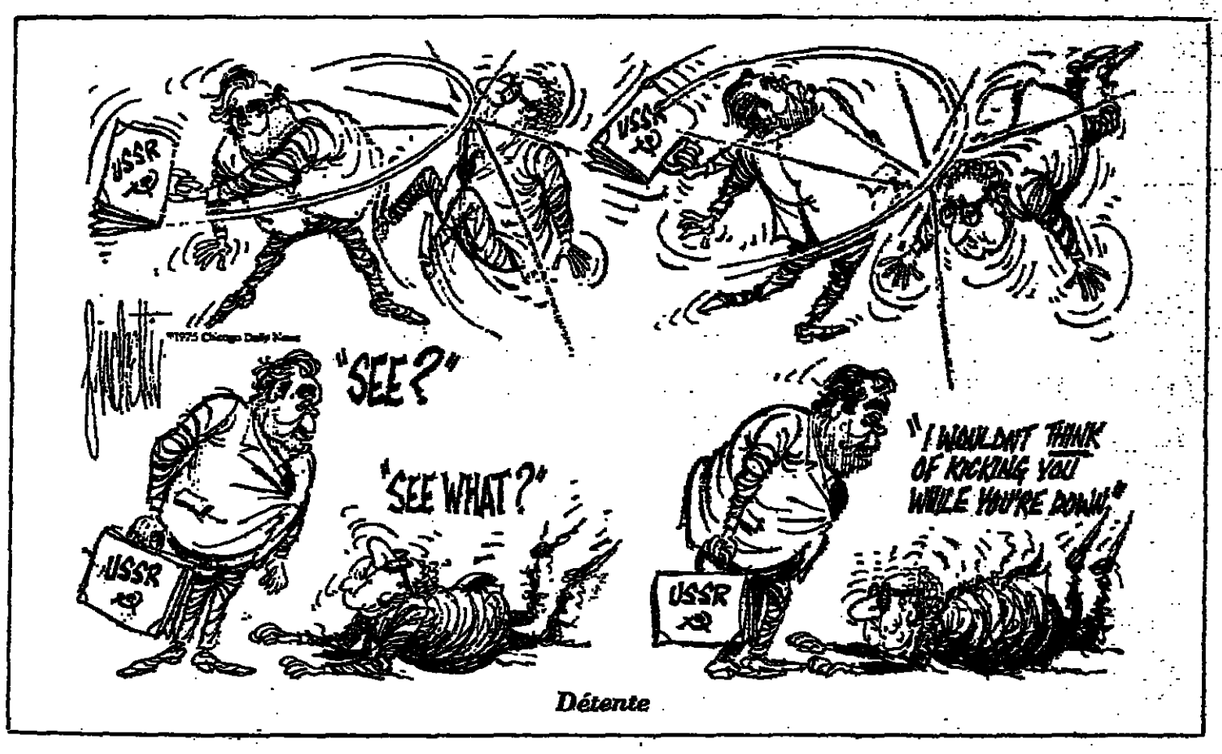
April 28, 1900

PARIS—"La Goulue," the famous "danseuse" who for some time past has been in the lion-taming business, will shortly marry Mr. Joseph Draxler, a prestidigitator, who has been associated with her in the management of her menagerie and sideshow. The couple are living in a peripatetic dwelling alongside the show near the Place du Trône.

Fifty Years Ago

April 28, 1925

WASHINGTON—Brigadier-General William Mitchell, who held that rank as assistant chief of the Air Service, became Colonel Mitchell today. Speaking of his demotion, the officer who has been the storm center of a super united air force had this to say of his superiors: "We are basking in the shadow of ignorance now, more than ever before."



Détente

Human Fallacies and Indochina

By James Reston

FLERY Run, Va.—On the slopes of the Blue Ridge, the fruit trees and the dogwood are now in bloom and the hard winter summit of the mountains is fringed with green. The natural world is alive again, producing its own good news almost in defiance of the bad news elsewhere.

Down in Washington, the politicians are still analyzing the tragedy of Indochina, mainly in political and military terms: if only we had bombed Hanoi sooner and harder... If the Congress had sent more guns and ammunition sooner... If it hadn't been for Nixon or Thieu or somebody else, then maybe we wouldn't be in such a pickle. Well, maybe so.

Watching the natural world unfold here in the hills, however, you have to wonder about other reasons for our failures beyond strategy and politics. I went to Saigon for the first time in 1953, when we had only a few military advisers there and the British had one military observer named Brigadier Spear, who lived with his batman and a cook on the edge of the capital.

Spear took me on tour of the rice paddies north of Saigon and we didn't see a single soldier. "But you must not be deceived," he said. "For all we know, this place may be alive with Viet Cong, but they can lie under the water and breathe through bamboo straws. The problem is to find them."

I asked him if there was any way the West could win a war in country like this. "Maybe," he replied, "if we gave Hanoi tanks and trucks we could get them on the roads where we could see them."

It seemed a wry joke then but not now. Did we fight with nature on our side or against it? Did we understand the geography of the problem or the human nature of the enemy? Or even the nature of our own people and society?

In the end, the American people stopped the war because they felt it was violating the human principle for which they thought they were fighting. They tolerated it as long as they thought it might relieve human suffering, but rebelled when it began to destroy the people they were trying to save, and to destroy the essential unity of our own country.

It may not be possible to explain the record of Vietnam or to find that "new agenda for the future" President Ford says he wants, unless we analyze the philosophical assumptions that led to the political and military mistakes.

Violations

Two ideas fundamental to the meaning of America were violated by our leaders and maybe by ourselves in this war. The first was that democracy was founded on the application of ethical principles to political relations. And the second, on which the first rested, was that individual human life was precious. This was the first principle of the religions and politics of America, which set it apart from those societies which saw the individual not as an end but as a means to the life of the state.

The irony of the Vietnam war is that we started out to defend these principles against the attempt to destroy individual freedom, though most of the Vietnamese had never known what it was. But we did not take into account the cost of human lives in the process.

"However hard we have tried in the 20th century to make allowances in advance for the unpredictable consequences of war," Herbert Butterfield wrote before we were deeply involved in Vietnam, "we have always discovered that the most terrible of these had been omitted from our calculations or only imperfectly foreseen. One of the examples of the fact is the loss of liberty in various countries of Eastern Europe and the Balkans—the very regions whose freedom was the primary issue for which we were supposed to have undertaken two world wars."

History's Judgment

Butterfield, of course, is an historian and theologian who believes in the judgments of history—that nations, like individuals, are finally but inevitably forced to pay for the consequences of their moral indifference or mistakes and that this rule will apply to the Communists in time just as it has applied to the Germans, the British, the French, and the Americans in Vietnam.

The hardest strokes of history, he argues, fall upon those who imagine they can control things anywhere in the world in a sovereign manner, as if they were kings of the earth, playing God with the future, and gambling on a lot of risky calculations in which there must never be a mistake.

Thus the lessons of Vietnam do not stop with tactics, strategy, misjudgments or power relations between the President and the Congress. The blunders started in the mind of America, not because its original beliefs were wrong or its intentions evil or its constitution flawed, but perhaps because it was not faithful to its principles or its Constitution.

In this sense, the present mood of skepticism and disbelief in America after Vietnam is probably as wrong as the original philosophical mistakes. The world is not going to change fundamentally because of what has happened in Indochina, or because Thieu has fled to Taiwan.

It has survived many worse political and military disasters before and it renews itself and adapts to the storms of life as it is doing here in the Blue Ridge this weekend.

Remembrance of Things Past

By C. L. Sulzberger

CESME, Turkey.—Nothing heightens contrasts between past and present more than visits to well-remembered spots after long absence. This Turkish town, only a few miles across the Aegean from the Greek island of Chios, is now a resort center with new hotels and well-tended beaches. But I first knew it under different circumstances which, in their way, emphatically bespeak different times.

An ancient harbor, it had its moment of glory in classical Ionia and was captured by Croesus, the fabulously wealthy king of Lydia. But my introduction to Cesme, 34 years ago this month, came as Adolf Hitler's Nazi armies engulfed Greece.

I fled to safety in a tubby Greek-sailing caique, equipped with a feeble engine, traveling at night from island to island as occasional Luftwaffe planes marred the brilliant daytime sky.

Invaded

The Greeks had fought courageously and with unexpected success, first against the Italian invasion from Albania, and then against clanking Nazi myrmidons who swarmed in six months later across prostrate Yugoslavia and from Germany's wilting Bulgarian ally.

The skipper, an indomitable small Ulysses, was a sponge fisherman whom I paid in gold sovereigns. At the last moment before leaving Attica from a sheltered cove, we took aboard disconsolate air force crews whom we dropped en route at various little islands.

His name was Mikhail Pantelis and he was incurably optimistic. Again and again he urged me to support postwar Greek claims to Libya, then an Italian colony, for Libya possessed the best sponge-fishing grounds, and the Axis was bound to lose the war.

When we stopped off at Chios, renowned for its licorice-flavored mastic—and also the ancestral home of my then-fiancée, now wife—a fisherman came up in a tiny hamlet where we put in for water, and said:

"We fought as bravely against the Germans as against the Italians. But we cannot go on forever. Tell America we fought well. She should know where our hearts are, still on the side of freedom. We will now suffer; but we have faith. Our struggle has not been useless." Mikhail added: "I know that in the end everything will be all right. We Greeks are little people but we have big hearts."

Friendship

Officials in the tiny village port of Cesme were uncertain what to do about a boat with a Greek flag and an American with no visa, bearing little but the clothes on his back, a typewriter, a revolver picked off a Fascist officer's corpse, and an exuberant wirehaired fox terrier. But they decided, after fruitless telephone calls over a line that didn't function, to waive formalities, and they greeted us with warm friendship.

The Turks officially were neutral and officially at that time even favored the Germans because they so disliked their Soviet neighbor. Moreover, with Greece's fall they were almost surrounded by Nazidom—its ally Bulgaria, conquered Greece, Vichyssois French colonies in Lebanon and Syria, and a British client state in Iraq that was rapidly becoming pro-Hitler.

Nevertheless, the simple people I talked with displayed great sympathy for the Greeks; so did cultivated nonpolitical circles I later saw in Izmir, Istanbul and Ankara. There was distaste for Germany's brutality, arrogance and violence. And despite a legacy of conflict that was centuries old, there was admiration and sympathy for brave if defeated Greece and for beleaguered Britain.

Dreams Recalled

One cannot but recall these past remembrances, the sympathies and dreams of people, the policies of governments, when regarding once again this area, beset once again with passionate antipathies. Cesme and Chios border an aerial frontier contested by Greek and Turkish statesmen—and pirates. The underwater shelf is disputed for its oil potential. And populations on both sides are excited to hatred by the Cyprus argument and incited to suspicion by propaganda.

What is the human reality persisting under this emotional exterior? Is there not still some tenderness and mutual comprehension that can transcend exacerbated passions and somehow urge statesmen toward reason and compromise? Can we not end fruitless invasions and return to tranquility?

Are dreams of grandeur necessary? Is not life a more pleasant, calm and agreeable condition if only one heeds a neighbor's viewpoint, not merely one's own? The Cesme I first knew more than three decades ago was a modest place but replete with goodwill. It was in a world of peace and understanding, not gunboat diplomacy, that it grew prosperous.

Letters

Herblock's Targets

I am aware that political cartoonists such as Herblock have editorial independence but his lampooning of Ford and Kissinger in the tragedy being enacted in Vietnam makes one question his sense of responsibility. His obvious blindness to the part played by the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong is disgusting. Did he portray Chamberlain and Daladier as guilty of causing similar scenes in France and Poland, or did he recognize Hitler in the background then?

Some members of the Scandinavian press have commented on the absence of demonstrators that were so active on behalf of "humanity" in the 1960s. This is a good question and deserves some consideration—but apparently the humanity of such as Mr. Block is severely qualified by his political prejudices. It is regrettable that the views of bigots of the leftist persuasion are given such wide dispersion while there is little balance from other directions.

JAMES A. SIMON.
Oslo.

On the Record

Re the "Hansard" article by Harry Trimborn, (IHT, March 31):

The interesting article correctly emphasized the difference between British parliamentary and American congressional practice in recording real or simulated proceedings. However, the research was incomplete in suggesting that Hansard methods were only one step more advanced than the "quill pen." In fact the Hansard people are conducting a serious experiment in the use of modern, computerized "word-processing" techniques.

This involves massive textual storage (on magnetic disc) and a sophisticated access means by which a layman user (e.g. an MP) could enquire into historical records by inserting a subject topic or word to the computer system. Thereafter, via a Visual Display Unit, he would see various references from which, by inserting more "search" words, he could extricate the specific record of proceedings desired. No numerical code reference would be required by the user.

In deference to the "Mother of Parliaments" I will not mention the name of the colonial supplier of computer hardware and software.

ERNEST MENDLER.
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Days Are Numbered

The Chinese, Russian and North Vietnamese governments should be made fully responsible for the death, destruction and suffering forced upon the Cambodian and South Vietnamese people.

Anthony Lewis has a lot of nerve now to ask his country to give aid to the North Vietnamese-held territory. The Communist aggressor caused this agony and now he should be prepared to pay the price. After all, if Russia and China were willing to supply all the arms to kill, they should now supply the food and medicine.

Apparently the United States is "good only" to give for humanitarian reasons, while Communist nations conquer.

We better put détente to sleep, forget about diplomacy, raise a new breed of politically shrewd Americans, clean our universities and... wise up, for our days are numbered, too.

MILVIA STOKES.
Liège, Belgium.

Vietnamese Victims

Where are the pictures of the Vietnamese babies who were napalmed eight years ago, because the American military thought that the villages they lived in might possibly harbor Viet Cong?

MARGARET HALSEY.
London.

If Kissi... Were Fr... Tell It

By William Bu...

NEW YORK—This ... least should be sa... of Henry Kissinger:

The treaty he initial... not have initialed if ... any intimation tha... would, in the months ... back from dischargi... plicit obligations.

It should be recall... January, 1973, Richard ... triumphant. He ha... largest political victo... history of the United ... Congress, duly chaste... successes of the Christ... ing, was at his feet. ... tion was in effect. O... of war were returned, ... doubt that if, instead ... ing the Paris accord ... its implicit obligations, ... dent had asked the ... bind itself by it, tha... have sailed through bo...

Kissinger did not do... he gave an assurance ... in good faith. Thie... that assurance, and t... tragic mistake. Chief ... cannot afford to make ... takes. But who could ... ticipated Watergate?

Nixon Analy...

A recent issue of ... magazine features a clo... of the behavior of Rich... during 1973 and 1974 ... Osborne. He is the well ... writer, associated with ... Republic, who develope... that became famous, ... Nixon Watch. Osborne ... in words of one syll... Richard Nixon, some ... in 1973 went—nuts.

This analysis sounds ... about anybody. It is ha... derstand why, when a... Richard Nixon. Is the... charitable explanation ... havior during 1973 and ... Watergate closed in the ... was not in possession of ... ties? If, during those ... he had been hypnotized ... Wicker, making statem... reaching decisions calc... ensure the destruction ... presidency, could he ha... more brilliantly to achi... end? Why should con... shrink from reaching a ... sion merely because it ... advanced by a political ... John Osborne could ver... be correct, and if he is, t... ment of Nixon, far from b... more severe, becomes mor... table. One does not ex... spensible conduct from ... who have lost effective co... their faculties.

All of which reminds us ... all we know about Wate... fact the great story has ... told. It is this: what woul... under Kissinger's proddi... dons if his reactions h... healthy, when only a fe... after the Paris accord ... ecuted, North Vietnam h... blatant disregard of it?

My own information is ... was planned, some time ... to pulverize Hanoi and H... If that had been done, ... would the North Vietnam... gemaut have disintegra... entirely new meaning wo... attached to the conc... détente.

Decisive Actio...

Remember, we are talkin... a détente that was built ... the other two great super... China and Russia, and wi... broken only as a result o... active collaboration. T... have acted decisively woul... had not only the effect of ... South Vietnam, but of w... the Soviet Union and Chin... détente is what we have ... insisted it is: an invitation ... two principal antagonists ... operate with us. Not an ... tion to them to fish in t... waters, to repeat the ... President Ford used them ... when last he addressed Co... When he uttered those ... they were bereft of m... What Russian general or C... theorist has any reason, ... point, to believe that détè... in fact anything other tha... —an invitation to profiteer ... America's unilateral stanc... to a will-o'-the-wisp?

This does not bring South... nam back to life. But it ... one an idea of the fru... reaches of Watergate. It ... probably drove Nixon out ... mind, and the result is a di... librium in world politics. ... is nothing here to explai... strange, perverse failure of ... gress, or to lessen the pai... allies must feel. But if ... Kissinger is ever free to tal... we can hope that he woul... something on this order, ... that he will remember that ... gress must not ever agai... taken for granted.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1975

romarket

ow of New Issues Slows Down
s Institutional Investors Balk

By Carl Gewirtz

, April 27 (IHT).—The ir pace of new bond is- the international capital s finally giving way to e that market partici- ve been calling for.

ional investors, the of the market, are in- y staying away from the es on the well-founded at the bonds can be i more attractive prices econdary market. Thus, nce of a ready market y convincing the issuing restrain the supply.

ing to most market ob- he pause should only be y—long enough for the ssues to be absorbed. at is accomplished, vol- xpected to quicken again.

underlying optimism is i how they see short- terest rates moving. At hey reason, these rates llize at current levels; at y will continue to decline. o case do the experts see p upturn.

Big Demand

means that investment ill continue to flow into i market because the re- il make it too attractive e. While long-term rates en inching lower, the dif- l between what is avail- the short end of the mar- ains substantial. In addi- ven the enormous cor- and government demand ium to long-term funds i rates—which has only begun to be satisfied, as arkets around the world ut of their long malaise— s little prospect for long- ates to decline very drastically. The demand for cash is simply too great.

This puts investors in the enviable position of being able to dictate terms—especially with regard to maturities. Issues of 15 years' duration were once commonplace, with even a scattering of 18 to 20-year loans.

Today, however, eight years appears to be as long as investors are willing to commit themselves. The short-dated issues give investors the assurance that there will always be a modest demand for the bonds from the borrower who will begin almost immediately to redeem the loan. By contrast, investors in 15-year bonds have to wait almost 10 years before they can count on such buying support in the secondary market.

With memories of the bond market's long depression still fresh and with fears about a new burst of inflation following the current worldwide recession very current, investors are not willing to make a long-term commitment.

Swedish Offer

This message was delivered forcefully last week when Granges, the Swedish mining firm, tried to borrow $20 million for 10 years. The 9 3/4-per-cent coupon was in line with other recent dollar-bond offerings, but the maturity was two to three years longer.

Managers had to offer the paper at a steep discount, selling each $1,000 face-valued bond for $980—pushing the effective yield to 10.1 per cent.

Even that discount was not enough to warm investors to the issue. Dealers indicated that trading would begin at 96 1/2 bid, 97 1/2 asked. A number of market operators complained that the terms should have been significantly altered or the issue should have been withdrawn.

By contrast, Western Mining won favorable comment after cutting the size of its offering to $15 million from $25 million. The seven-year loan carrying a coupon of 9 3/4 per cent was priced at 99 and subsequently traded at 97 1/2-98 1/4.

Enzo Gutzeit's $20-million, seven-year loan was sold at 99 with a coupon of 9 3/4 per cent.

This leaves only the Canadian dollar issue of Newfoundland in the market. The $20-million,

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6.)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	April 18 Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity index ..	202.2	201.6	231.7
*Currency in cir. ...	$78,478,000	$78,778,000	$72,398,000
*Total loans	$129,609,000	$129,289,000	$123,953,000
Steel prod. (tons) ..	2,491,000	2,541,000	2,895,000
Auto production ...	138,220	139,630	171,646
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,352,000	8,362,000	9,035,000
Fr'ght car l'dings ..	447,468	442,276	520,276
*Elec. Pwr. Kw-hr...	33,502,000	34,346,000	32,654,000
Busn failures	294	203	184

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	March	Prior Month	1974
A-Employed	83,849,000	84,027,000	85,779,000
A-Unemployed ...	7,983,000	7,484,000	4,602,000
Ind'stl Prodn	109.6	R110.7	124.7
*Personal Income .	$1,194,600,000	R$1,193,400,000	$1,117,100,000
*Money supply ...	$287,100,000	$283,800,000	$275,200,000
Csmrs price index .	157.8	157.2	143.1
Cnstrctn contr'cts .	153	135	181
	April	Prior Month	1974
*Mfr's inventories .	$151,809,000	$151,624,000	$124,831,000
A-*Exports	8,789,000	$9,411,900	$7,548,000
A-*Imports	$7,872,000	$9,622,400	$7,317,200

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division. McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised.
A-Seasonally Adjusted.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Longest Postwar Recession Nearing an End

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, April 27 (NYT).—Even though the latest readings on the pulse of the American economy remain rather grim, abundant optimism has been voiced recently by government officials, economists and businessmen that the end of the longest and deepest postwar recession is nearing.

Though agreeing on that conclusion, there is a lesser degree of unanimity among the economic analysts on the speed and the strength of the next upswing in the business cycle and the problems that might accompany it.

If one listens to officials of the Ford administration from the President downward, the impression is gained that the nation is just about at the bottom of the recession right now and that a turnaround should be visible around midyear.

Prime the Pump

If one pays heed to some labor leaders and Democratic politicians, the country is still in *dreadful economic shape* and in need of massive amounts of government spending to prime the pump and get the economy perking vigorously again.

If one listens to leading businessmen, he gains a fairly optimistic assessment on what conditions will be by the year end.

If one reads the various economic letters from banks, Wall Street and private economists, he can become thoroughly confused these days. They range from guarded optimism to deep pessimism.

When all factors are analyzed, however, it would appear that the likely scenario for the economy this year lies somewhere between the extremes of the various predictions.

It does not appear likely that the American economy will trace a V-pattern for this recession and recovery, as some of the biggest optimists expect, with a sharp *upturn commencing* in the next few months after some 18 months of a rather precipitous decline.

It seems more likely that the configuration will turn out to be more like a U-shape—a hesitant crawling by the major economic indicators along the bottom of a saucer for the rest of this year and then a fairly convincing upturn in 1976.

The odds now seem to favor such an eventuality, unless Congress tampers too much with the stalled economy in an impatient move for a faster-paced recovery and greatly reduced unemployment.

Politicians and others may fail to recognize that there are always lags between the time that policy changes are made in fiscal and monetary policies and the point at which the effects of these switches become clearly evident in the real world of production, income and jobs.

Several major and meaningful steps have already been taken in Washington to resuscitate the ailing economy. The $23-billion taxrebate and reduction program was one highly powerful expansionary move. Another has been taken in the federal spending area, with new unemployment-relief and job-creation programs in the public sector. And the third prod has been the turn by the Federal Reserve Board to an easier credit policy and an enlargement of the money supply to facilitate a marked drop in interest rates and to encourage greater economic activity.

It will, of course, take time before these massive injections do their healing job, but they will do it in the next six to nine *months—and then the economy* will begin moving smartly upward again. To try to force the recovery with unwise new spending for unemployment, housing, farming and other programs will only lead to renewed inflation, distress in the financial markets and a perhaps worse recession later in the decade than the one from which the United States is finally emerging.

Faint Signals

To be sure, there have been only faint signals so far that the trough of the recession may be close at hand; but they were real and impressive. The slide in industrial production was slower *in March than in the preceding* three months; housing starts last

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 8)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, April 27 (NYT).—Profit-taking and concern that short-term interest rates will soon start rising caused the stock market to lose some of its recent upward price momentum last week in continued active trading.

At the conclusion of trading last week, the Dow Jones industrial average was up 3.37 points at 811.80.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher last Monday, declined the next two days and ended mixed on Thursday. The market made a moderate gain on Friday.

Monday's advance was tied to investors' hopes that the resignation of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu might lead to a Vietnam settlement.

The market received some good news at the opening on Tuesday when the Labor Department reported that consumer prices in March rose only at an annual rate of 3.6 per cent, the slowest rate since July, 1973. However, profit-taking later in the session caused the market to close lower.

Most of the weakness in the market on Wednesday and Thursday was attributed to profit-taking and to investors' concern that short-term interest rates would soon begin climbing as a result of the Treasury Department's announcement Wednesday that the budget deficit in March rose $7.85 billion, a record.

Investors and traders are concerned that the government will have to borrow heavily in the money markets to finance the huge budget deficit and thus add upward pressure on interest rates. Declining interest rates have been mainly responsible for the market's sharp advance this year.

Another depressant on Thursday was the report by the Labor Department that manufacturing productivity fell 7.2 per cent in the first quarter after a 1-per-cent dip in the final 1974 quarter.

The market was bolstered on Friday by the news that the United States had a record trade surplus in March, its second monthly surplus in a row.

In the credit markets, corporate bond prices advanced as new corporate offerings received a fairly good reception.

Over-Counter Market

YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the r industrials giving the high, low st bid prices for the week with the ange from the previous week's last ices. All quotations supplied by the al Association of Securities Dealers are not actual transactions but are sentative interdealer prices at which securities could have been sold. do not include retail markup, down or commission. supplied by NASD.

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Kotzin .20e	2	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
MAT Corp	71	3	2⅝	2⅞	— ½
S Inc .21o	12	11½	11⅛	11½	
S Indust	30	2	1½	2	+ ¼
M Corp	15	2¾	2¼	2½	— ¼
tblPap .12e	14	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
lo Chem s	80	16½	14	16¼	+2¼
sAnelCo .60	30	10½	10	10½	+ ½
isnWesly .40	123	8½	7⅜	7⅝	—
ance Ross	60	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
anced Mem	542	4⅞	3⅝	4⅜	+ ⅝
ancdMicr De	456	9⅛	8¼	8⅝	— ⅜
anl Corp	15	13	12	12	—1
tet Inc	184	12¼	11	11¼	—1
co Eagl Min	368	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
California	16	7¼	7¼	7¼	
enNGas 1.20	7	10⅝	10½	10½	
thus Corp	45	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
kaIntl Ind	317	15¾	13¼	15¼	+2
chChm .40	4	51	50	50½	
andAlex .90	1689	30½	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
Baldwin 1.60	274	21½	20¾	21½	+ ⅜
Inc .12e	334	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
gan Pharm	360	13¾	12½	13	— ¾
Leisure	25	2½	2½	2½	
Teleoh .40	42	10¾	10¼	10¼	
Bacon .35	36	4¾	4¼	4¾	
BoxEd .40e	14	11¼	11¼	11¼	
ex Inc	58	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Appraisal	62	3¾	3½	3⅝	
Beef Packer	69	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
Building .36	3	6¼	6½	6⅝	
xpress .80	3440	38½	35⅝	35⅝	—1⅝
Filtrona .52	59	9⅝	8½	8½	—1
InlCorp .04	917	13⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
InlCp pf	188	8	8	8	
InlCp wt	231	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
Furniture	58	3	2⅝	3	
eetings .25	1344	11	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
Franc .05e	6	6	6	6	
Microsystm	590	14½	12¼	12½	—1¾
Nuclear	37	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
asar Petro	108	9⅞	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅜
Telecomm	259	7⅝	7	7½	+ ¼
Telev&Com	475	12⅝	11⅛	12½	+1
eldMfg .80	16	8⅛	8	8	— ½
estGrp Inc	71	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅜
rra Devel	23	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
xmp Inc	71	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
We Inc	67	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
eDevices s	54	9⅝	9¼	9½	— ¼
son Jacobs	248	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
asrBush .68	3637	39¼	34⅜	38¾	+3¾
Corp .06e	126	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
coinc .30b	122	17½	14⅞	17½	+2⅝
(Digit Data	481	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Material	128	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Mayfair	79	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Petrol s	31	7½	7	7½	
nGas 1.10	18	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
Prep 1.20e	24	5	5	5	
v Automot	98	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ¼
vHartH 1	40	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
YayMfg .50	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
a Corp	45	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅞
Skiing Cp	21	9	8¼	8¾	— ⅛
olaBtlg .34	424	14½	12½	14½	+2
rkLnA .60	63	14	13¼	13¾	— ⅜
GasLt 1.20	153	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
NRIEs .75e	139	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
ficStl .78	35	12¼	11½	12	
Hotels .10	15	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
od Oceanics	360	9⅝	8⅜	9⅛	+ ⅛
dOcean un		10	9½	10	
dOcean wt	86	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
nMed Lab	72	8⅛	6⅞	7⅛	—1
Corp	49	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Int 1.80	52	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
ackInd .20	3	4	4	4	
Warn .91e	36	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
Atomics	24	2⅝	2⅜	2¾	
Bros Inc	49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
rFentres .80	113	25	24½	25	+ ½
wirLyon .48	98	14⅛	14	14	— ½
Mfg .02e	756	15	14	14	— ½
k Corp	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
orHyd 1.26	17	12	11	12	+1
BldgEq .80	76	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
emRlt 1.25e	201	7¼	7	7	— ¼
aGeo .44	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
er Green .60	52	14	12⅛	13⅞	+1⅝
en Cp .40a	73	9⅛	8¼	9⅛	+ ⅜
es HindoPh	50	15⅛	14½	15	
esMfg .85e	523	3	2¾	2¾	
ett Winston	40	2	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
ett Winst un	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
eltFurn .80	85	16	15¼	15¼	+ ½
ess Mkts .60	35	9½	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
yCorp .20	38	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
d Oil .04e	95	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ¼
ine Fash .44	43	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
ns Co .42	134	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅛
nap Mt .85e	6	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
ey Labs	281	17½	16	17½	+1
simPap s	39	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
ley Corp	56	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
line Corp	1	3	3	3	
Labs .24	695	42	37½	38¼	—2
reopCan .16	26	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
erageMgt .24	19	8	8	8	
Co	29	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Inc .04e	140	18¼	17¼	18	
Med Scien	50	13	11⅛	11¼	—1¾
Rad Labs	9	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ½
&Son 2a	64	36⅛	35½	36⅛	— ⅛
kHillPw 2.32	13	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
k DrugA .53	237	12⅝	11	12⅝	+1⅝
eChipSip .24	45	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
efdSupp .48a	168	22½	19¼	22	+2¾
EvanFrm .08	4	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
ymia In .60b	158	14½	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
anza Intl	605	2½	1⅞	2½	+ ½
ith Newspap 1	42	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
zAllenH .12	5	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
donCoB 1.04	11	10	10	10	
den Ind .30	12	7½	7¼	7½	
and Insulation	203	3⅜	2⅞	3	— ⅛
ssCraftM .12	64	14½	12½	12½	— ⅛
anco Inc .60a	62	21½	20¾	21	
mnand Paige	8	5⅝	5	5⅝	
enner Ind .10e	24	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
aco Ltd	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
inks Inc .30	194	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
istol Brass .48	22	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Bristol Prod	6	5⅛	4½	4½	— ½
BroadvwFin .12	62	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
BrooksScanin .68	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
BrowardBnc .36b	16	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
BrownTom Inc	1625	17½	14¾	16⅝	+2
Browning Arms	47	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Brunosinc .15e	30	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
BuckbeeMear .20	82	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Buckeyelntl .10r	29	6½	6⅜	6½	
Burns RL Cp .20	531	15½	13⅝	15½	+ ⅛
Burnup&Sims	5081	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+1⅝
Butler Mfg .80	705	17¾	16¾	17¾	+1
CFS Contl Inc	121	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
CPT Corp	104	5¼	4¼	4¾	—1
Cable Funding	14	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
CabotJP Equit	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Cafeterias .24	45	9	7⅞	8¾	
Calbiochem	41	11½	11	11	— ⅛
CalMaine Foods	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
CalWatSvc 2.20	35	26	25	25	—1
Cal Windsor	31	5⅝	5½	5½	
Cambridge Mem	75	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
CameronIrnWk 1	176	141	130	131	
CampTagg 1.40	232	28	26¾	27	—1
Campus Casual 1	41	11	9½	10½	— ½
Canandaig Wine	17	4¼	4	4	— ¼
CannonMill n.78a	215	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	— ¼
Captechinc s	21	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
CarbolineCo .32	139	17⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—1½
CardiacPacmk s	45	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
Carpent Pap .22e	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
CascadeCp .30a	31	9½	8½	8½	+ ¼
Cayman Corp	158	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
CedarPoint .50	30	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
Cencor Inc	43	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
CentMtgRlt 1.57e	117	6½	4	5	—1
CentTel pf 2	20	24½	24	24	— ½
CentVtPSvc 1.28	62	10¼	9⅞	10	
CentyTelEnt .10e	63	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Chambrin Mf .52	9	5	5	5	
Champ Parts .16	144	3⅞	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
ChampProd .60	11	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Channel Cos .10e	114	7½	6⅜	6⅜	— ½
CharlesRiv Brdg	13	22	22	22	
Charming Shop	448	8¾	7	8½	+1½
Chart House .96	191	33¼	31¼	31¾	—1¼
ChathamMfg .72	26	8	7½	7½	— ¼
ChatlmDrug .24a	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Chef Pierre	111	10	9	9	— ½
ChemedCorp .58	165	14	11¾	14	+2¼
ChemclLeam .40	48	8¼	7¾	8	— ¼
Chesapeake Inst	37	4⅞	4½	4¾	+ ¼
ChiBrdIron 1.20a	711	79½	75	77	+2
ChristaSec 6.39e	135	114½	109½	114	+2
ChurchsFChk .40	728	12⅝	11⅛	11⅝	—1
CinnFinl .60b	63	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
CircleincSh 1.39e	11	14¼	14¼	14½	
CitznSoRl 77wt	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
CitznsUtilA s	87	26½	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
CitznsUtilB 1.88	61	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
Clark JL Mfg 1a	25	27½	27¼	27½	
Classifd Finl	40	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
CleveTr Rlty	108	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
ClevepakCp .68	33	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
Clinton Oil Co	2236	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
Clow Corp .68	75	9⅞	8⅞	9⅛	
Coast Catamarn	17	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Coastalind .20	11	3½	3¼	3¼	
Cobe Labs	101	22¼	18¾	21¾	+2¾
CoburnOptic .34e	115	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	
CocaBtlgLA .74	737	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
CocaBtlgLA pf 2	44	33½	32½	33	+ ½
CocaBtlgMia .20	311	11¾	10⅞	11⅜	— ¼
CocaBtlgMA .20	115	7⅛	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
CocaBtlgCons .40	23	9	8	9	+1
CocaBtlMidw .48	39	10	9¼	9½	— ½
Codex Corp	493	28¼	24¾	28	+3¼
Coheren Radiatn	215	9	7¾	8¼	— ¾
ColemanAm Cos	15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅜
Columbia Corp	29	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	— ½
Com Share Inc	57	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
CombanksCo .40	20	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Combined Prop	13	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
ComCirgHse .29e	163	16¾	15¼	15¾	
Coml Shear .60a	21	21	20½	21	+ ½
Comwlt NG 1.62	10	16¼	15½	15½	— ¾
ComwltNat Rlty	14	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
ComwlTelPa 1.90	23	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
Commun Ind .28	30	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
Commun Prop	68	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Compuscan Inc	88	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Comput Automat	629	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
CompuElSys .10e	18	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Computer Mach	189	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ¼
Computer Usage	77	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ¼
Comsutrvisn Cp	126	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Comtech Labs	22	6½	5½	6½	+1
Comten Inc	66	3⅝	3	3⅛	
Conceptinc .07e	22	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ½
ConnNatGas 2.80	8	25	24½	24¾	— ½
ConsPapers 3	55	37½	36½	36½	—1
ConsolTomak Ld	2	11½	11½	11½	
ConsumDist .12	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
ContConvyEq .14	115	8¼	6½	8¼	+2¼
ContiHairProd s	78	12½	11¾	11¾	— ¼
ContWest Ind	37	4⅛	4½	4½	⅛
ConwedCorp .53e	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
CoquinaOil s	58	16¼	15½	16	½
Corco Inc .56a	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Cordis Corp	226	36	26½	34	+7½
Cornelius Co .20e	35	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
CornwalEquit .40	35	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅜
Cotton Petrol	67	6¾	6½	6½	¼
Cousins Prop	142	3¼	3	3	⅛
CraddTerry .40	32	4⅛	4¼	4⅜	
CrawfordCo 1	16	19¾	19	19¾	+ ⅛
Cross Co	88	13⅝	12¾	12¾	—1
CrownAmer .16	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
CrumpEH .20	110	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
CullumCos .32	20	8	7⅝	7⅝	⅛
Curtice Burns A	36	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
CurtisNoll .60	132	14½	13½	13½	
Dairy Queen Str	25	4	3½	3½	½
Daniel Intl .60	1069	23¾	19⅝	23¾	+3½
Danly Mach .50	3	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
Danners Inc	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	⅛
DartDrug .13	75	8⅝	8⅝	8½	⅛
Data 100 Corp	988	13⅞	12⅛	13⅝	⅝
Datapoint Corp	396	17⅛	16¼	16½	
Datascope Corp	67	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
DaytnMall 1.20a	3	20	20	20	
Debron Corp .20	13	11	10¾	10¾	⅛
DecisnData Com	975	6⅞	4¾	5⅝	+ ⅞
DEKALB AG .20	773	41¾	38¼	41	+2
Delhi Int Oil	35	2¾	2½	2½	¼
DelMontePro .44	9	8¾	8½	8½	⅛
DelaValRlty 1.32	8	8¼	7½	8	¼
DeLuxeCheck .56	1506	32¼	30	32	+1¼
DenisonMin 1.40	77	45½	44⅝	45	+ ¼
Denta'loy .07e	37	5¾	5¼	5½	+ ¼
Denv Rl Est .40a	6	7⅝	7¼	7¼	⅛
DetrexChem .70e	50	10⅝	9¼	10⅛	+ ⅞
DetIntBridge 2a	29	28¾	28	28	¼
Devcon Intl	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Diagnostic Data	780	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅝
DiamonCoal .40a	205	10	9⅝	9¾	

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DiamCrysSlt .60	22	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ¼
Diamondhd Cp	37	4	3⅝	3⅝	
DiamSh pfE1.15	41	28¾	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
DigitalComp Con	31	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
DiscountNY 5.98e	49	36	34½	35	
Distribuco Inc s	13	5⅝	5¼	5½	— ⅛
DixonCrucible 1a	14	15½	15½	15½	
Docutel Corp	1084	7⅛	6⅝	7	— ½
DoeSpun .15e	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
DollarGenl .10e	81	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Domain Ind .50e	36	6	5¼	5½	— ⅛
DonaldsonInc .66	67	15½	15⅜	15½	
DonovanCos .20	19	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Dorchester Gas	5202	8⅝	7½	8	+ ½
DoughrtyBr .20e	18	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Dow Jones 1	52	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
Dowdle Oil	491	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Downe Commun	268	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
DownenZier Knit	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
DoyleDaneBe .96	196	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
DuckwallStr .16	7	7	6½	6½	— ½
Ducomun Inc 1a	35	12	11¾	11¾	
Dunkin Donuts	380	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
Duriron Co .88	119	16¼	14¼	16¼	+2
DurrFillMed .14	35	5½	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
Dynatech Corp	50	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ¼
EDS Nuclear .30	81	12¾	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
ESL Inc	47	11½	11	11½	
Early Calif Ind	41	2	2	2	
Earth Sciences	112	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅝
Eastmet Cp 1.20	868	18¾	17¼	17¾	+ ½
EconomicLab .40	730	33¾	31¼	33⅛	+ ⅜
ElPasoElec .88	366	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
ElbaSystem .25e	69	7	5½	5⅝	—1
Electro Nucleon	183	6⅛	5⅝	5¾	— ¼
ElectProtAm .10		8¼	8¼	8¼	
Electron Arrays	142	6	5	5⅝	— ⅞
Elscint Ltd	51	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
Emersons Ltd	106	5⅞	5	5⅛	— ⅛
EnergyConv Dev	116	5	4½	4½	— ⅛
Energy Ventures	53	4⅝	4	4⅜	
Envirodyne	360	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—1⅛
Environ Resrch	38	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+ ½
EquityOil .60	108	14⅜	13¼	14⅝	— ⅛
Ethan Allen .55	51	17	15½	15⅝	—1⅛
Evans Inc .30e	17	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
ExchngeBncp .44	7	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Exchange OilGs	445	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Executive Ind	98	4⅝	3⅞	4⅜	+ ¼
Extracorpl Med	66	13½	12¾	13	+ ¼
FB Truck Ln .12	2	3⅞	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Fabri Tek Inc	178	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
FairLanes .10	140	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ½
Falconbrdg Min	10	36	34	34½	— ⅛
Familian Corp s	63	4	4	4	
Farinon Elec	314	12¼	11¼	11¼	—1
FarmerBros .40	84	14⅜	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅜
FedRltyInv .98e	17	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Fed ScrewW 1.20	13	16½	16½	16½	
FederatdCap .60	246	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
FedlncPvt .90e	72	7⅝	7½	7½	
Fingerhut Corp	315	2½	2	2	— ⅛
Finnigan Corp	127	17	15¼	16½	+1½
FstBostCp 1.25a	236	19¾	17½	17¾	—1⅝
FstCap Cp 1.48	1	25½	24½	25½	+1
FstCommerce 1	26	13¾	13¾	13¾	
FstComRlt 2.18e	107	8¼	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
FstContRE 1.36e	89	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
FstFarwest Cp	36	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅛
FstMemRlt 1.89e	32	3⅝	3¼	3½	— ¼
Fst Natl Charter	12	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
Fst RRBk Ga .48	43	6½	6½	6½	
Fitchbg GE 1.38	6	10¾	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
Flexsteel Ind .28	55	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Flickinger .70	30	16½	16½	16½	
FloridaCyp Gard	186	3	2⅝	2¾	— ¼
FloridaGlfR 1.36e	34	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
FloridMngM .12e	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Floyd Ent .20	28	4½	4½	4½	
FoodTownStr .16	56	28⅞	27	27¾	+ ¾
Foodways Nat	31	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅞
ForestOilCp 2e	628	10	9⅛	9¼	— ⅜
Fotomat Corp	470	8½	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅜
FranklinCp .10e	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
FranklinElec .28	60	9½	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
FraserMfg 1.11e	37	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
FredrkHerr .31e	63	4⅝	4½	4½	
FredHllywd .20r	17	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ½
Friedmnlnd .18a	182	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
FriendlIceCr .06	263	23	22	22⅝	— ¼
Friona Ind	6	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
FrostieEntrp .16	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
FrozenFdExp .32	139	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
FullerHB .40	714	10½	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
FurrsCafe .28	47	9¼	8½	8½	— ¾
Gates Learjet	114	6⅛	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅜
GatewayTran .60	26	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Gelman Inst	86	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Gen Automation	876	10	8⅛	8⅞	—1¼
GenAutoPts .60	191	21¾	20½	21¾	+1⅛
Gen Binding	30	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
General Care	45	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
Gen Energy .30e	1135	19⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—3½
GenFinlSys .12b	69	4	3⅞	4	
Gen Health Svc	198	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
GenShalePd .80b	33	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
GenTelCal pf	12	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
GenTCal 56pf.90	12	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
Genove Inc	17	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Gilbert Assoc .54	434	13⅛	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅝
Gilford Inst .13	88	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
GoldenStat Fds	48	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅝
GouldsPump 1.20	31	39	37½	37½	— ½
GovEmpFin .16e	95	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
Gracolnc .05	96	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Graham Magnet	144	7⅜	6⅝	7	+ ¼
GraphicCont .40a	113	16	15	15	—1
Graph Scanning	158	6¼	5	5⅝	— ⅝
GravesTrkLn .28	28	9¼	8⅝	8¾	— ½
Gray Tool .16	815	18⅝	16	18⅛	+2⅛
GreatAmCp .50b	9	10½	10	10½	
GtMidwest Cp		7	7	7	
GreenMt Pw .20e	59	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
GreggsFood Pd	48	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
GreyAdvrtg .60	47	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
GuardianPk .25a	8	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
GulfEnergDev s	1478	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ½
Gulf Interst .10e	74	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+1⅛
HNC Mtg Rlty	29	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
HON Ind .28a	32	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
HachChem .05e	187	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
Hahn EW .20	47	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Hamburg Hamlet	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
HamiltBro Exp	63	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
HamiltBroExp un	19	7⅛	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
HamiltonBro Pet	138	12½	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Hamilton InvTr	7132	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
HandyDan Home	25	4½	4	4½	
HannafrdBro .60	22	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Harper&Row .44	204	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
HavatampCig .40b	74	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	⅛
Heath Tecna	29	7	7	7	
Hechinger Co	25	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	⅛
HenredFurn .40a	80	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
Hexagon Labs		4	6	6	
HerculCorp .56	107	15¾	14½	15	

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
HickoryFarm .20	289	8½	8	8½	+ ¾
Hickory Furnitr	163	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
Higbee Co 1.40	43	13	13	13	
HinesLumber 2	15	27	25½	26	1
HollywdPark 1	47	15	14⅝	14⅝	
HomewodCp .04s	33	6	6	6	
HookDrugs .20e	66	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	½
Hoover Co .92	1235	15	11⅞	12⅞	—1¼
HortzResrch .01e	25	4¼	4	4¼	
Howell Corp	79	20½	20	20¼	+ ¼
HubingerCo 1.40	328	31	26¼	31	+4½
HudsnPPap .75e	26	18½	17½	17½	
Hughes Supply	117	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ ¼
Hunt Mfg .32	32	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
Hyatt Corp	1511	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	⅜
Hyatt Intl	52	5¼	5	5	¼
HydraulicCo 1.44	27	14⅝	14	14⅝	½
Hydrom Filt .10h	111	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
HysterCo .60a	840	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+1½
IDS RltyTr wt	232	⅛	⅛	⅛	
IMS Intl	627	9⅜	8	9⅛	+1¼
IVAC Cp .10e	408	12	10⅝	11⅝	+1½
Identicon Corp	44	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Immuno Scienc	19	6⅜	5½	5½	⅜
Imodcoinc s	103	14⅜	10	10	¼
IndepSq Sec 1.68	75	15¼	14⅝	15	⅛
IndianHead 1.12	2	19¾	19½	19¾	
Ind Mtg Rlty	27	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Indpls Wat 1.70	45	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
Industl Fuels s	285	20	16	20	+2¾
IndustNucInc .06	506	3⅝	3½	3⅝	⅛
Inforex Inc	485	4⅝	2⅝	3⅝	+ ⅞
Informatn Intl	105	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	⅛
Inform Magnet	18	2½	2¼	2⅜	⅛
Instrument Lab	258	7	5⅞	7	+1¼
Intel Corp	1462	65	59¾	63	
Intercont Energ	113	8½	7⅝	8	⅛
Intercrit Ind .20	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Infrmtn Gs 1.28a	48	11⅝	11	11	⅛
Int Alumin .20	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
IntBnkWash .25	14	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
IntBkWashA .25	26	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Int Basic Econ	21	1½	1½	1½	
Interplastics .20e	9	8	7½	7½	½
InterprovPipe 1	22	12¾	12⅛	12½	⅛
Intersil Inc	190	4⅝	4¼	4¼	¼
Invent Inc	10	4	3⅛	3⅝	¼
IowaSouUt 1.92	43	22½	22⅛	22½	
JBsBigBoy .66e	51	2⅛	2	2	
JMB Rlty Tr un	17	10½	10	10	— ½
JacobsonStrs .30	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
JamesRiver .07e	38	11	11	11	
Jamesbury .50	281	19½	17¼	18¼	—1
JasonEmpire .32	41	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Jensen Curtis	22	2	1⅛	1⅝	— ⅛
Jerrico Inc	763	42½	38½	38½	—3
JohnsonEF .70	569	31½	23	31	+8
Jones RB .36e	3	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
JoslynMfg 1.12a	94	16¾	15	16	+1
Justinlnd .40	17	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
KMS Indust	738	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
KRM Petroleum	42	1½	1½	1½	
KV Pharm .20	9	6½	6⅜	6⅝	
Kaiser Steel 1.50	1298	33½	31	32⅛	— ¼
Kaiser Stl pf1.46	52	19⅛	18⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalvar Corp	97	3½	3¼	3⅜	
KamanCpA .80	42	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Kaman Cp pf 1	3	16½	16½	16½	
Kampgrnds Am	97	5	4⅛	4⅞	— ⅛
KarProd .15e	60	16⅜	15½	16	— ½
KearnTreck .10a	1343	5	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅝
KearneyNatl .48	55	7⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
KeithClark .58e	13	10	10	10	
KellySvcs .70	42	11½	11¼	11⅛	+ ¼
Kenai Drilling	669	5⅛	4⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
KerrAdd's A .40a		13	12½	12½	— ½
Keuffel Esser .48	18	13	12¼	12½	— ¾
Keydata Corp	14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Keyes Fibre 1	50	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Keystne Center	1	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
Keystoneinl .36a	263	19	18¼	18¾	— ⅛
KeystoneOTC Fd	72	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Knape&Vogt .80	92	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	—1
Knudsen Cp .60	56	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Koger Propert	88	10	9	9⅝	— ⅜
Koss Corp	48	5½	5⅜	5½	
Kratos	129	6⅛	5	5⅛	+1
KruegerWA .54	37	7	7	7	
KuhlmanCp .50a	129	6	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
Kulicke&Soffe	44	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
LMF Corp .20	32	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
LTV Cp 78wt	1017	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
LaZ BoyChr .40	124	8¼	7¼	7¼	
LacledeStl 3	125	30½	29	29½	—
LakeSupPow .88	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
LancastColon .36	67	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
Lanceinc .60	252	27¾	25⅞	25½	—2
LaneCo .40	192	16½	16	16⅛	— ¼
LawryFds .18	55	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
LawsonProd .12	261	21½	21	21½	
LawterChem .24	626	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
Lazare Kaplan	1	4½	4½	4½	
Leadville Corp	24	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Lear Petrol Cp	56	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
Leeway Mot .32a	69	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
LeeaPlatt .32	151	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
LevingsShip .45a	60	16⅛	15⅝	16½	+ ½
Lexitron Corp	71	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
Liberty Homes	100	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
LilChamp Food	11	5½	5⅜	5½	
LimitedStrs .88	81	11¾	9½	11¼	+2¼
Lin Broadcastg	256	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
LincnTelTel 1.60	20	23½	23¼	23½	— ¼
LindbergCp .50	113	9	7⅛	8⅛	+1
LiquidTransp .30	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Little AD .20	2	7	6⅝	7	
Loctite Cp .09	448	12	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Logicon Inc	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
LoneStarBr .80a	16	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
LongvwFib 6.80	4	120	116	118	+2
LoomisCp .10r	7	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
LaLdOilExp B	1053	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
LouisvGE pf1.25	13	14½	14	14	— ½
LouisvGE pf	9	22	21⅜	21¾	— ¼
LowesCos .14	831	43	39	40¼	— ½
Lynden Transport	147	12⅜	9½	11⅝	+2
LyonMetal .80a	7	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
M&T Mfg 1.04e	33	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
MCI Communicat	377	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
MFY Ind .16	18	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ¼
MGF Oil Corp	68	3⅛	3	3	
MSI Data Corp	195	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	
MTS Systems .10	14	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅜
MacDermid .52	33	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Mack Strs .14e	16	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
MacMillBloe .40	25	24½	21⅞	22	—2¼
Macrodata Cp	13	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ½
MadisnGsEl 1.80	114	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Magma Energy	21	7⅝	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Magma Pow Co	450	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Magneticlnt .02b	33	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
MajorRlty .05e	305	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Mallinckrd In .40	1409	50½	45½	47⅝	—1¼
Managemt Assis	2711	⅝	½	⅝	— ⅛
Manitowoc 1a	9	16	16	16	
ManningGas Oil	101	6	5½	6	+ ½
Marcus Corp	46	6¼	6	6	— ¼
Marine Colloids	22	10⅝	9¾	10½	+ ⅜
Marion Corp	257	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
MaritimeFr Car	144	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
MarisProd .25e	88	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	— ¼
MarkTwnBnc .60	24	15¼	15¼	15¼	
MarketFacts .40	2	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
MarthaWhite .60	5	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
MaryKay .16	196	20	19	19	— ¾
MaullDPine .32	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
May Petrol	337	5	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅜
McCormick .40a	157	39¼	35¾	38¼	+2½
McDowllEnt .10e	130	9¼	8⅛	9⅛	+1⅛
McMoran Expl	101	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
McQuay Pfex .73	12	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Measurex Corp	893	19	16¾	18	— ⅛
Medcom Inc	86	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
MedElSci Ph	34	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Medtronic	789	39¾	38	38	
MerchantsInc .80	37	13½	13	13	— ⅛
Meridian Inv	17	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
MerchntsNtl .18h	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Mervyns	196	36⅛	35	35⅛	+ ½
Metex Corp	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Metpath Inc	680	13	11⅞	13	+1⅛
MeyerFred .30a	104	18	17½	17⅝	
Microdata Cp	260	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Microform Data	65	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Microwave Semi	56	3½	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
MidCentral Prop	14	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
MidTexCom .28	199	11⅛	10	11	+1
MidlandCap 1e	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
MidwestDist A	286	3⅝	2⅞	3⅜	+ ⅜
MidwtnFidlty .44	43	9⅝	9½	9½	— ½
MidwGasTr 1.20	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
MillerRlty 1.22e	57	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
Miller Herm .24	9	6⅝	6	6½	+ ¼
Millipore Cp .36	295	49	46½	49	+2
MilwProSpl .23e	4	2½	2½	2½	
nd	22	3	2⅞	3	
Mineral Enginrs	32	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
Minnesota Fab	160	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
MiracleRec Eqp	4	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
MissValGas 11.2	8	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
MrsSmithsP .14	31	9½	8¼	8¼	—1¼
Mobile GsSv 1.24	22	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
Modern Merch	235	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
ModularCom Sys	725	17¼	14	14⅛	—2½
Moduline Intlnc	22	5	5	5	
MogulCorp .32	220	18	15¾	17½	+1
Molex Inc	11	23	22	23	+1
Monfort Colo	232	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Monmt J Clb .50	3	12	12	12	
Moore Corp 1.20	797	47¾	45½	47½	+ ¼
MooreProd .40	3	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
Moore Sam .16	380	17	14½	16¾	+2¼
Moran Bros		3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Morrisoninc .60r	125	21	20½	20½	— ¾
Mstinv Wash	71	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Mostek Corp	2628	16⅝	14	14⅛	—2½
Motionlnd .03e	133	15¼	14¼	14⅛	— ¼
MotClubAm .14	47	3⅞	3⅝	3½	— ⅛
MuellerPaul .60b	2	8½	7½	7½	—1
Multimedia .32	32	13¾	13	13	— ¼
MurphyMotF .20	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
MurrayMfg 1.07e	20	6	6	6	
Myersind .10	49	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Mylan Labs	29	4¼	3½	3¾	— ½
NBT Corp 1	6	14½	14½	14½	
NEI Corp	86	3⅝	2	3	— ⅝
NRG Inc	225	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
NUS Corp A	13	10	9½	10	+ ½
NaChursInt .05h	148	9⅝	8⅝	9	— ⅛
Narrag Cap .20e	26	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
NatByProd 1.20	77	14	13	13¼	— ¾
NatConven Str	15	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Nat CSS	295	[illegible]	8	9½	— ½
NatData Comm	39	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Nat Data Corp	260	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
NatGasOil .50b	5	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
NatLiberty .10e	87	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
NatMedical Care	520	15	13½	14	— ⅛
NatMineSvc .60	263	28¼	26⅝	28¼	+ ½
NatMobileConc	16	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Nat Patents	2256	8⅝	7½	8⅝	+1
Nat SecResh .60e	81	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
NatTelephone s	176	14⅝	12½	14⅛	+ ⅛
NatUtilInd 1	52	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
NatValveMfg .80	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
Nationw RE .79e	50	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
NeedhmHarp .56	44	5½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Neutrogena Cp	4	6	5⅝	6	
NewAmFnd .44e	9	5½	5½	5½	
NewBruns Scien	9	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
NewHavWat 3.05	4	31	31	31	
NJ NatGas 1.32	26	12½	12½	12½	
NewPennEx .28e	45	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
NewellCos .50	65	6½	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Nicolet Inst .20e	96	10	9⅝	10	
Nielsen A .36	602	19⅝	16⅜	16⅝	—3
Nielsen B .36	288	19½	16⅝	16⅝	—2⅝
Nobility Homes	14	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
NobleAffil .10e	90	19	18½	18½	
NolandCo .64	40	18	17½	17¾	— ⅛
NorandaMinA 2	30	34⅝	33½	33⅝	—2⅝
Nord Resrcs	50	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Nordstrm Inc .40	37	22½	21¼	22⅛	+1¼
NorCaroNG .92	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
NorEuroOil .60e	96	26¼	23⅝	24½	—1½
Noreast Pel .20r	81	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
NorStaBanco 1	192	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Northrp King .08	2013	22½	19½	20	—2⅝
NwstNatGas .76	153	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
NwstnFinCp .30	61	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
NwstFinInv .67e	44	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
NwstPubSvc 1.70	23	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
Noxell Cp .56	324	15⅝	14⅝	15	— ⅛
Nuclear Dynam	1227	10¼	7⅛	10⅛	+2⅝
NuclearSvcs .20e	111	5½	4¾	5	— ⅛
OceanDrExp .20	368	39⅜	37⅜	38¾	+ ¼
Ocean Explor	697	12⅝	9½	12	+2⅛
Ocean Oil&Gas	48	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Offsh Logistic	736	12⅝	11½	12⅛	+ ⅛
OgilvyMather 1	84	20¼	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
OhioFerroAl .80b	61	12½	12	12¼	— ⅛
Oil Shale Corp	786	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
OldStone Mtg	28	3⅜	3	3	— ⅜
OlympiaBrw .80	54	14½	14½	14½	
Omaha Natl 1.50	2	18½	18½	18½	
OmniSpectra .15	66	3⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅝
Optical Coatg Lb	18	8	7⅝	7⅝	
Orbanco Inc	55	7⅝	7	7⅝	
OregFreezDry s	43	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Ormont Drg Ch	345	6¼	5¾	5⅞	— ⅜
Oshmans SportG	58	10⅛	10	10	
OtterTailPw 1.56	77	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
Overmyer Cp .28	3	4½	4½	4½	
OwensMinor .32	4	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ½
OxfrdPendflx .60	53	12½	12½	12½	
PVO Intl .60r	31	8	7½	8	+ ¼
PabstBrew 1	2576	28⅛	26	28	+ ⅞
PaccarInc .80e	345	22¾	20½	20½	—1¾
PacCoast Hold	74	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
PacFarEast Lin	22	6½	6½	6½	
PacGamRob 1.36	134	25¼	24¼	24¾	+ ½
Pac Lumber 2.80	80	55½	53	55½	+1
PacUnitSvc .20	22	22	21½	21½	— ½
PacWestn Ind	49	2¼	2	2	— ¼
Page Airways	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
Pak Well Cp .32	28	9	8¾	8¾	
PakoCorp .32e	22	7¾	7¾	7¾	
PamexFds Inc	62	3⅝	2⅞	3⅝	+ ½
Pandick Press	144	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅜
ParkOhioInd .50	19	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
Parker Drilling	1272	20⅛	18½	18¾	—1⅝
Paul Rever 1.31e	38	13	12½	12⅝	— ½
Pauley Petrolm	236	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	
PayLessDrug .40	300	14¼	12½	12⅞	— ⅜
Pay N Pak .44b	185	16½	15	15⅛	— ⅜
PayN Save .30	400	19⅞	18¾	19¾	+1
PaylessCash .20	391	20¾	19¾	19⅞	— ½
PeachtreeDr .09r	67	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	+ ½
PeaveyCo 1	145	16½	15½	15½	—1
PeerlessMfg .56b	171	14½	12½	14½	+2
Penn Corp	18	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ½
PennVa 1.80e	33	92	81	86	—6
PennEnterp 1.40	56	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
Pennz La Tx B	1601	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
PennzOffshGs B	4896	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+ ⅜
Penril Corp .01e	34	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Pentairlnd s	58	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Pepsi CBWsh .40	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
PerryDrug Strs	25	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
PetersonH&H .34	245	11	10½	11	+ ½
Petrolite 1.10	152	71½	69½	71	+1
PettiboneCp .60b	42	20¼	19	20	+1
PhysioContrl Cp	43	13	12	12½	— ½
PiedmtAvia .30e	35	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Pinkertons 1.25	641	38½	34½	37¾	+3¼
PioneerFood .10	116	7⅝	5⅝	7½	+1¾
Pioneer HiBred	907	28⅛	27	28¼	— ¼
PioneerStdEl .20	38	6½	6	6	— ½
Pioneer Wstn	153	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
Pizza Inn	349	9¾	8⅞	9¼	— ½
Planet Oil Min	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
PollutnCont Ind	308	3½	3	3½	+ ½
Polymer Mat .20	247	14¼	13¾	14	+ ½
Popell Bros .40	26	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
PostCorp .56	11	6¾	6	6	— ¼
Pott Ind .60	356	30	27½	30	
Powers Reg .70	12	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ½
PrecMetalH .63e	412	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
Precisn Castpert	15	8	8	8	
PrestoProd .32	92	14½	13	13⅝	+ ½
PrasoinTruck .32	50	26	24¾	26	+ ¾
Preway Inc .44	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Prime Inc	45	3½	3½	3½	
PrincetonCh Res	22	6¼	6	6	— ¼
Progressive Cp s	104	7¼	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅜
ProprlTrAm .15p	30	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ½
PubSvcNCar .96	27	9½	9¼	9¼	
Pulaski Furnitur	16	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
Puritan Bennett	289	39¼	38	38¾	+ ½
PutnmDuo Cap	67	4	4	4	
PutDuoInc 1.20	15	14½	14	14½	+ ½
QuakerChem .80	220	23	21½	23	+1¼
QualityInns Int	49	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	⅛
Queen Casual .40	34	11½	10¾	10¾	¾
RLI Corp	19	5½	5	5½	+ ¼
RPM Inc .16	103	11½	10¾	10¾	¾
Radiation Dyn	8	4¼	4	4	¼
Ragen Precison	38	2¾	2½	2¾	
Rainbow Resrcs	188	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	¼
Rainier Cos .00e	39	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Rapidata Inc	173	2⅞	2¼	2⅝	+ ¼
Rapoca Energy	848	8½	6¾	7⅝	+ ½
Ratner Corp .30	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Raychem Corp	198	233	223	230	+8
RaymondCp .30b	5	9	9	9	
Real Est Data	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
RealtyMtgl 1.32e	167	8¼	7⅛	7⅝	⅞
Recognition Eq	644	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	⅝
Redactron Corp	25	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Redken Labs	238	19⅝	16½	18⅝	⅞
Regency Elec .60	1680	39⅛	32	38⅛	+5⅝
RelianceUniv .60	25	7½	7½	7½	
Research Fuels	13	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
ReserveOil Min	63	23	20	22	+2
Reuter Inc	20	2½	2½	2½	
Revell Inc .40b	11	5½	5½	5½	
Rex Plastics .20e	60	7⅝	7	7¼	+ ¼
Rexco Ind .40		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Reyn&Reyn .32	301	22½	20	20	1
RichsInc 1.16	34	16⅝	16	16½	+ ¼
Riekes &Son .32	55	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
RingsrndPd .04e	546	9½	8⅞	9	⅝
RivalMfg 1.40	852	34	31½	33¼	¼
RoadwayExp .30	1075	43¾	42	42¾	+ ¼
Roberts John		3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
RobrtsnDisSy .40	26	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Rocket Resrch	83	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	¼
Rodac Corp	108	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	¼
Rollins Burd .52a	107	18	17⅜	17⅞	+ ¼
Rosemount .70e	38	15¼	14½	14¾	¼
Rospatch Cp .36b	22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Rotron Inc .25	5	11¼	11	11	¼
Rouse Co	881	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	⅛
RoweFurn .08	1	4½	4½	4½	
Royster Co .15e	1787	10⅝	9⅛	9⅝	½
RuckerPhar .25e	25	12½	10½	10¾	—1¾
RusselStover .56	148	13⅝	13¼	13½	
RykoffSE .40	56	22	20⅛	21⅛	+ ½
Ryland Grp .04e	121	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
S&S Corp .04a	110	15½	13¼	15½	+1½
SG Metals A		4¼	4	4¼	
Sandgate Corp	21	2¼	2¼	2¼	
SantaAnita .75p	10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	¼
Saslow DL Co	102	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	⅛
SavannaFd 2.24a	16	17	16½	17	+ ½
Scherer RP .18	268	12¼	11¼	11¼	⅛
Scholl Inc .52	153	12¼	12	12	⅛
Schulman .20e	47	7⅝	7¼	7¼	⅛
Scope Inc	537	8⅝	6⅝	8⅛	+1⅝
ScottiCommi Cp	45	3⅛	3	3	⅛
Scottish Inns Am	131	1¼	1	1⅛	⅛
Scotts Liq Gold	196	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	⅛
Sea Pines	73	2½	2⅜	2⅜	⅛
Sea World	345	10⅛	8⅞	9⅝	⅜
Sealed Air	162	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	⅛
SeawayFood .40	17	8	8	8	
Seaburg Ind .60b	31	3½	3	3	— ⅛
Seiscom Delta	36	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Sensormatic	197	3⅝	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Sentry Mfg	38	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Serv Merchand s	151	7⅝	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
Servicemster .60	40	26½	25⅝	26	— ½
SevenUpCo .72	1018	35½	33½	35¼	+2
ShakleeCp .40	102	6½	6	6¾	+ ⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Sheldahl Co	56	3¼	3⅛	3½	
ShellCanLtd .40	25	15¾	15	15¼	+ ⅛
ShippersDisp .36	31	8⅞	8	8¼	— ½
ShoneyBigB .20	168	13½	12	12	—1
Shop&Go .10r	37	7¼	6¼	6¼	—1
Shorewood Corp	31	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Sierra Rsrch	10	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Sigma Intl .20	33	25¾	25	25¾	+ ¾
Sigmaform Cp	11	2	1¾	1¾	— ¼
SigmorCp A .80e	95	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Signetics Cp	194	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Siliconix Inc	38	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
SilverKingMin s	79	2	1⅞	2	
SimpsonInd 1	15	11	10¾	11	
Skyline Oil	41	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
SnapOnTools .54	444	32	28¾	30⅝	—1⅛
SolidState Scient	197	11	9¾	10⅝	
Sonics Intl	58	17½	16½	17½	+ ½
Sonoco Prod .60a	82	16½	16	16½	+ ½
Sonoma Vineyds	21	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ¼
SorgPrinting .20	50	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Soundscriber Cp	671	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ¼
Source Cap .95e	528	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	100	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
Southn Airwy	65	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Southn Bancp 1	34	19½	18¾	19½	+ ½
SouthCalWat 1.08	49	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
SoutnConnGas 2	22	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
SouthnInd 1a	14	13¾	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
SoutnnNatNC .72	13	17	16½	17	+ ½
SouthnUnion Pd	368	19⅝	15¼	18¼	
SouthldPap .40	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Sthwst Airlines	23	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
Sowst Factories	17	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
SowstGasCp 1	89	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
Swstn Pet Ch .28	113	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
SwstnElSvc 1.24	2	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
Southwst Leasng	97	2½	2	2⅞	
SouwstnDrg .80	16	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Spacelabs Inc	35	3	2¼	2¼	— ¾
Spartan Foods	55	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Spectra Physics	1376	15	9⅝	12½	—2¾
Spectral Dynam	8	5¼	5	5⅛	
SpeidlNewsp .44	863	16½	15¼	16½	+1¼
Sta Rite Ind .70	79	8⅝	8	8	— ¾
Stanadyne .92a	90	17	16	16	— ¾
StdRegistr 1.20a	91	17½	16¾	17½	
Standun Inc	273	7⅛	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
StanleyHome .80	12	8½	8½	8½	
State Exploratn	1	9	9	9	
Steak&Ale .05e	328	15¼	14¼	14⅝	
Steak n Shak .24	90	9⅞	8½	8¾	— ⅝
Sterling Strs .20	21	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
Stewert Info .70	43	5½	5	5¼	
StewrtSandwch s	53	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
StorageTech s	545	10	9½	9⅞	
Story Chemical	160	7⅝	6⅝	6⅞	— ¾
Stratford Texas	97	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ¼
StrawbClth 1.20b	17	22	21½	21½	
SturmRuger .30	17	7½	7¼	7¼	
SueAnnInc .30	194	6⅞	5½	6⅞	+1⅜
Sullair Corp	392	19	16½	18½	+2
Summit Energy	516	1⅛	1	1	
SummitProp .87e	19	4	3⅝	3½	— ⅛
Sunlite Oil Ltd	73	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Sunstar Foods	25	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Superior El .24	82	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
Supreme Eq	350	8⅝	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Survival Tech	134	16¾	13¼	14	—2¾
Swedlow Inc	180	4⅝	3¾	4⅝	+ ⅞
Sycor Inc	56	9	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
SynerconCp .40e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
SzaboFoodSvc	16	2½	2½	2½	
TIME DC	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Tab Prod .10	60	7	6½	7	+ ½
Taco Bell	429	11⅝	9⅞	11¼	
Tally Corp	169	3⅝	2⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
TampaxInc 1.60a	1307	41¾	38¾	40½	+1¾
Taylor Rent .15	79	18¾	17¼	17¾	—1
Taylor Wine .60	657	18	16¾	17	—1⅛
Technicare Cp	1416	12⅝	11⅛	12⅝	+1½
TecumsPd 1.60a	36	30¼	28	30½	+2½
Tele Comunicat	254	2¾	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
Telecommun Ind	13	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
Telecredit Inc	81	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅜
Telemed Corp	136	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
Telescience Inc	193	4½	4	4¼	— ¼
Tennant Co .56	60	27	26	26	—1
Tenneco Offshre	781	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
TennecoOffsh un	3	117	115	117	+3
TennNatGas .80	18	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
Terra Resources	96	8¼	8	8¼	
TerrydalRl 1.47e		10¼	10¼	10¼	
TexFstMtg .20e	63	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
ThalhmrBro .62b	5	11½	11	11	— ½
Thermal Power	17	18½	17½	17¾	—1
Thermo Electrn	86	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ½
Threshold Tech	97	6¼	5¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
TiffanyCo .32	120	7	6⅝	6⅞	
Tipperary Corp	150	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅜
Tolley Intl Cp	180	8⅞	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
TonyLama .09e	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
ToroCo .50	162	12½	11½	12½	+1
Toth Aluminum	39	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Towle Mfg .76	9	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Transcontl Oil	147	3⅛	2	2½	—1
Transocean Oil	19	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
Tremcoinc .64	30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Tri Chem .16	93	14	11	13¼	+2⅝
Triangle Corp	25	1½	1½	1½	
Triton O&G	231	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
TwinDiscClu 1.30	171	24	19	24	+5
Tymshare Inc	442	12⅛	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
Tyson Foods	118	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+1
UA Col Cblvsn	253	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
UB Finl .52	79	7½	7	7¼	
UniCapital Cp	513	2⅞	2⅜	2⅝	+ ¼
Union Planter	31	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
UnionSpiCo 1	27	12¾	11⅝	11⅝	—1⅛
UnitArtThea .20e	39	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ½
Unit Cable Telev	165	2⅝	2	2½	+ ½
UnitKenoMin 1e	70	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
US Sugar 2a	20	54	52½	54	+1
US Surgical Cp	192	6⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
US TruckLin .80	176	13	12	12⅝	— ½
UnitogCo .60	64	24	21½	22½	—1¼
UnivFoods 1.10	57	15	13¾	14½	— ½
Univ Gas&Oil	1	2½	2½	2½	
UnivInstrmt .12a	99	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Universty Patent	175	7½	6⅞	7¼	
UpprPenPw 2.72	3	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Utils Inds Cp	115	8½	7⅝	8¼	
VagabndMtr Hot	27	5¼	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
Vail Assoc	58	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
Valleylab Inc	88	11⅛	10¼	10¾	+ ½
Valmont Ind	274	13½	12¾	13	+ ⅛
VanDyk Resrch	83	14	13	13¼	
VenSchaack .28	45	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
Vance Sanders	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Vaughn Jack .32	41	28	27½	27½	— ¼
Velcroind .60	304	7½	5⅝	7⅛	+1½
VeloBind Inc	74	4⅝	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
VentronCp .44	63	19	18	18½	+ ¼
Victoria Stations	270	14½	13	13½	—1
Viking Ind	225	11⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Va Chemical .80	1	19	18½	18½	— ½
Va Intl	72	12½	10	12	+2
VisualGraphics s	47	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
Visual Science s	120	5¼	4⅞	5	
Volume Shoe .34	74	4¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WD 40 Co .80	85	18½	16¾	17½	+1
WadswthPb .10e	5	6	6	6	
Waldbaum s	12	7½	6½	7	— ½
Walker Color	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Walls Ind .28	11	6¾	6¾	6¾	
WalterJim Inv	49	4½	4	4½	+ ½
WalterJimInv un	10	4½	4	4½	+ ½
Wangco Inc	91	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
WarnerNatl Cp	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
WashglnG:p .20r	92	11	7	11	+2½
WashNatGs 1.08	139	10⅛	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
Wash Scientif	27	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ½
Water Assoc .05e	15	26	25½	25½	
WausauPapr .60	5	10½	10½	10½	
Waxman Ind .05	94	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
Weatherford Int	541	7¾	5½	7¼	+1¾
Webb Co .68	17	14¾	13½	13½	—1¼
Webb Resrcs	53	6¼	6	6	— ¼
Weco Developmt	205	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Weeden Co	143	9⅞	9	9⅝	— ⅛
WeightWatc .20a	710	10⅛	9¼	9⅝	— ⅜
WeingartenJ .40	10	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
WellingtMg 1.1a	53	9	8	8¼	— ¾
Welltech Inc	96	4⅛	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
Welsbach Corp	38	3¼	3½	3½	— ¼
WestCo .13	73	9	8	9	+1
Westcoast Pet Lt	67	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
Westn Digital	47	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
WestnGear .30	129	7¾	7½	7⅝	
WstnKyGas 1.32	25	12¾	12½	12½	
Wstn MarEl .30e	22	8¾	7⅛	8¼	— ½
WesInMtg Inv	18	1¾	1¼	1¼	— ½
WestnOil Shale	17	1½	1⅜	1½	
WestmdCoal 1.20	1672	72	67½	70½	+2
Wetterauinc .60	201	16¼	14¾	16½	+1½
White Shield	495	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
WienAirAlsk .10e	279	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Wiley &Sons .60	97	11	10¼	10¾	— ¼
Willamette .72b	158	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	+ ½
WilliamsW .60a	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Wilson HJ	82	12	11	12	+ ¾
Wincorp .30	7	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
Winns Stores .55	24	17	16½	16½	— ½
WinterJack .75	586	12	10⅝	11½	+ ½
WinterParkTl .32	199	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
WisCentrlug .40a	2	12½	12	12½	+ ½
WiscPowLt 1.52	140	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
WiscRlEst .24e	47	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
Wiser Oil 3.10e	37	46	44	45	+1
Wix Corp .28b	84	7⅝	6⅝	7½	+ ⅜
WolohanLum .10	22	6	6	6	
WolverPent .44a	56	5⅝	5⅛	5½	— ¼
Woodhed Dan .24	17	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
WoodwdLoln 1.25	94	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+ ½
Worthng Biochm	5	7	7	7	
Worthingtn Ind	137	14	13½	13¾	— ¾
Wright WE .18	52	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
WyomingNat .80	88	12	12	12	
Xomox Corp .20	787	20¾	18	19	—1½
YellowFrtSys .36	1351	32	30¼	31	— ¾
Younker Br 1.20e	13	15	14½	14½	— ½
ZionsUtahBn .80	61	14½	14¼	14½	

FOREIGN

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloAmSA .35e	579	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
Anglo AG 3.12e	527	54½	49⅝	51½	— ⅛
Bayer AG 2.30e	18	52¾	52	52	—1
BlyvoorGM 1.27e	823	12⅝	11½	12⅛	— ⅛
Botswana Rst	31	1	⅞	⅞	
BrokenHHP .32e	77	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
ButelsftGld 2.74e	226	25⅞	24⅝	25	— ¾
Burmah Oil .28e	8965	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Canon Inc .39e	1	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
Dai Ei Inc	11	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
DeBeersMin .29e	414	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Dredsnr Bk 5.93e		104	103	103	
Fisons Ltd	631	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
FreeStaGM 4.54e	586	38⅛	35	36⅛	—1⅞
FujiPhotoF .21e	27	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
GoldFieldSA .54e	182	45½	42¾	45¼	— ¾
Hitachi Ltd 1.40e	25	44	42½	43	—1½
HondaMotor .52r	13	41⅝	40¼	40⅝	— ¾
IDB Bkhldg .40h	8	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
IEM SA .38e	6	6½	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
KansaiEPw 1.17r		24⅛	24	24	
Kirin Brew .21e	2	10½	10	10	— ⅛
Kloof GoldM .92e	550	15⅛	14	14½	— ⅜
MineralRes .57e	143	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
MitsuiCo .40r	25	32½	30½	32⅛	+ ⅞
NipponElec .45e		15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
PalabaMng 1.47e	55	13⅛	12¼	12⅛	— ⅞
Philips Gloeipn	2397	11½	11¼	11⅛	+ ¼
PotgietsPlat .76e	23	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Pres B GM 3.36e	694	29⅝	27¾	28¼	—1½
PresStyn G 1.75e	520	24⅝	21½	23⅛	— ⅛
RankOrgan .11e	9134	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
StHelena G 2.82e	304	43⅝	39½	41⅞	+ ⅜
ShieldADR .33e		42	39½	42	+3¾
TelefDeMex .79e	39	7	7	7	
TelefonDeMex B	2	7	7	7	
TokioMarF .82e	14	88½	86½	87¼	—2¼
TokyoShlEl .86e	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
ToyotaMot .21r	8	20¼	19½	20¼	— ⅛
UnionCpLtd .51e	117	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
Vaal Reefs 2.74e	765	40⅛	36⅝	37¼	—1
Welkom GM .72e	290	6¼	6	6¼	
WestDrielG 5.87e	479	64⅛	60½	61⅝	—1⅞
WnDeepLvl 1.98e	533	26¼	24⅝	25⅛	— ½
Wn Holdings 6.19e	272	47⅜	45¼	46⅜	—2⅛

z—Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distributor date.

cd—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtLab 92s99	52	101	101	101	— ¼
AbbtLab 7⅝s96	10	86½	86½	86½	—8½
Abex Cp 8¾s77	55	102	101¼	101¼	+ ¾
AddrMlt 9¾s95	162	69	67	67½	— ½
AirRed cv3⅞s87	184	69	68½	68⅞	— ⅞
AlaBncp 10½s99	91	103½	103	103	
AlaPw 9⅝s04	98	92½	90½	92½	+ ½
AlaPow 9s2000	7	88¼	88⅛	88⅛	— ¼
AlaPw 8⅞s2003	12	83½	82	83½	+ ⅜
Alaskin cv6s96	43	77¼	76½	77	+2
Alexnd cv5½s96	73	47	42½	47	+2
AllsnMfg 8¾s79	39	52	50	50½	—1½
AlleghL cv4s81	6	75	74¼	74¼	
AllnG cv11½s94	28	84⅛	82½	84½	+1⅝
AlldCh 8⅞s83	151	100½	98¾	100¼	— ¼
AlldCh 7⅞s96	6	90	81	81	—9
AlldCh 6.60s93	13	81	81	81	
AlldCh 5.20s91	5	70	70	70	+1
AlliedCh 3½s78	5	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	
AlliedPd 7s84	46	75	74	75	+ ½
AlldSt cv4½s81	20	99	97½	99	—1
AlldSt cv4½s92	96	69	68	68	—1
Alld Su cv5¼s87	82	41½	41	41	— ¾
Alcoa 9s95	32	98	96	96	—1¼
Alcoa 7.45s96	1	83	83	83	—1
Alcoa 6s92	60	75¼	75⅜	75⅞	— ⅜
Alcoa 4¼s82	11	79	78⅞	79	+ ⅜
Alcoa cv5¼s91	661	97½	94	95¼	+1¼
Alcoa 3⅞s83	30	75	75	75	
AMAX 9⅞s2000	40	98	98	98	—3
AMAX 8½s84	49	98¾	97¾	98¾	+ ¾
AMAX 8s86	101	93	91	91⅛	
AMAX 7½s78	24	99½	98⅛	98½	— ½
Amerce cv5s92	13	63½	63	63	— ½
AmrHes 6¼s96	5	71	71	71	
AmAirF cv6s90	79	81½	79¾	81⅛	+4⅛
AmAirlin 11s88	35	98½	96½	98	+1¼
AmAirl 10⅞s88	29	96	94	96	+ ½
AAirl cv4¼s92	132	45¾	44½	44¾	+ ½
ABrand 9⅝s79	287	105⅞	104	105⅝	+ ⅝
ABrand 8⅞s75	82	101	99 25-32	99 25-32	
ABrand 8⅛s85	149	98	97½	97¼	— ¼
ABrand 5⅞s92	45	72⅛	72½	72⅝	+ ⅜
AmCan 4⅜s90	5	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	—1
ACenM cv6¼s91	19	30	29½	29½	—1½
Am Dist 4⅝s86	6	55½	53⅝	53⅝	—3⅝
AExpCr 7.8s92	2	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ¼
AForPw 5s2030	73	44½	42¼	42¼	—1¼
AmForP 4.8s87	55	54	53¼	54	—2½
AGenIns 6½s94	15	101¾	100	101¾	
AHoist cv5½s93	95	72½	67	72	+5
AHoist cv4¾s92	171	88½	83	87¾	+14¾
A Hosp cv5¼s99	131	138¼	135	136⅝	+ ⅞
AmInv 9½s76	17	99	97	97	
AmInvt 8¾s89	1	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
AMFd cv4½s81	18	76½	76¼	76½	+ ¼
A Medcp 9½s98	25	65¾	65	65	
AMedcp cv5s97	32	43	42⅛	43	+1
AmMot cv6s88	229	61	60	60	— ½
ASmelt 4⅝s88	10	63⅞	63⅝	63⅝	+ ⅞
AmStrs 9⅞s90	22	102	101	101	
AmSug 5.30s93	64	73½	68¾	68¾	—4¾
ASug 5.30s93r	19	73	69⅝	69⅝	
ATT 8.80s2005	1821	98⅝	97⅛	98	— ¾
ATT 8¾2000xw	1967	99⅝	98⅛	98½	— ½
ATT 8.70s2002	247	98	97	97⅛	— ⅞
AT&T 8⅝s07	661	96⅝	95⅞	95¾	—1⅛
AT&T 7⅞s82	603	98	97¼	97½	— ⅜
AT&T 7.75s77	371	101⅛	99⅞	100¼	—1¼
AT&T 7⅛s03	91	83½	82⅛	83	
AT&T 7s2001	315	82	81½	82	
AT&T 6½s79	344	94½	93⅞	94¼	— ¾
AT&T 4⅝s85	270	74	71	73⅝	
AT&T 4⅜s85r	39	74	73	74	
AT&T 3⅞s90	181	61⅞	60	60⅞	—1⅞

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AT&T 3¼s84	115	68⅝	66¼	67¾	—1⅝
AT&T 2¾s87	50	61	60	61	+1
AT&T 2¾s75	67	98¾	98¼	98¾	+ ½
AT&T 2⅝s80	208	79	278	78¼	— ¼
AT&T 2⅝s82	151	72¼	71	71¾	— ½
AT&T 2⅞s86	98	60⅛	59	59⅛	— ¾
Amfac cv5¼s94	80	65⅝	64	65	
Ampex cv5½s94	111	42	41	41½	—1½
Anheu 7.95s99	20	93	92	93	+3
Anheu 5.45s91	22	72	72	72	—2⅛
ApcoOil 5¼s81	15	83¼	83¼	83¼	
ApcoOil cv5s88	5	56	56	56	
APL cv5¼s88	80	74	72½	73¼	+ ¾
AppalPow 9s75	32	99 25-32	99 25-32	99 25-32	—7-32
AppalP 8⅝s76	271	100⅜	100	100	— ¼
ARASv cv4⅞s96	94	67½	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
ArcoPip 8.7s81	186	101¼	100⅞	101	— ¾
ArcoPip 8s82	260	99½	98⅛	99	
Aristar 9⅞s89	52	71	65¼	65¼	—5¼
ArizPSv 9¼s82	622	100	97⅞	98⅛	—1⅝
ArlenRl cv5s86	8	44	44	44	+4
Armco 8.70s95	10	97	95	96¼	+1½
Armco 8.25s75	51	101	100 1-32	101	+1
Armr 9⅞s2000	10	99¾	99¼	99¾	+ ¾
Armour 5s84	11	66¾	66⅛	66⅛	
ArmR cv4½s87	9	53	52½	52½	— ½
AshOil 8.8s2000	13	92	91⅞	91⅞	—5
AshlO cv4¾s93	16	63⅝	60	60	—3
AssoCp 9¼s90	19	90⅞	90¼	90⅝	+ ⅛
AssoCp 8⅛s77	46	101	97½	100¼	+ ¾
Assolnv 5¼s77	5	92	92	92	+ ⅞
Assolnv 5⅛s79	10	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
Assolnv 4⅞s85	20	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+1⅝
Assolnv 4½s76	67	95	95	95	+ ¼
Assolnv 4⅝s84	15	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
AtchT&SF 4s95	51	54	52½	53¼	+1
Atchison 4s95st	4	52	52	52	+3⅝
AticoM 6¾s82	11	47¼	47	47¼	— ½
AtlCstL 4s80	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	
AtlRefg 3¼s79	4	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
AtlRich 7⅝s03	25	88½	87⅞	87⅞	+ ⅞
AtlRich 7s76	114	100¼	99½	99½	— ½
Atl Rich 5⅜s97	47	73	73	73	+1
ATO cv4⅜s87	12	47½	46	47	+1
AvcoCp 7½s93	70	50	48½	48½	
AvcoC cv5½s93	108	39	37	38½	+ ½
Avco Fin 11s90	8	100	99½	99½	— ½
AvcoFn 9¼s89	66	99⅜	98⅞	99⅜	+ ⅜
AvcoF 8.35s98	5	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
AvcoFIn 7⅝s97	5	70¼	70	70	— ¼
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	49	99⅞	99½	99⅞	+ ⅜
BaltGE 10⅛s83	1	106½	104⅝	104⅝	—1⅞
BaltGE 10s82	85	106½	105½	106½	
Balt GE 8⅜s75	52	101¼	100	100	
BaltGE 4s93	4	52½	51⅞	52½	+ ⅞
B&O 11s77	42	104¾	103½	104½	— ¼
B&O cv6¼s97	35	121	118⅝	121	+1½
B&O cv4½s10f	26	57	56½	56½	— ½
B&O cv4½s10A	16	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
B&O 4⅛s95	9	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	—3⅝
B&O 4s80	10	77	77	77	+1
BangP cv8¼s94	40	55	50½	52½	—2½
BangP 5⅝s92	1	63	63	63	
Bk Cal cv6¼s96	39	72	71½	72	
Bk NY cv6¼s94	79	85¾	84	85	+ ½
Bankam 8⅞s05	282	96	95½	95½	— ¾
BankTr 8⅛s99	50	91	87⅜	87⅜	—5⅝
Barnet cv8¼s98	130	31⅝	28¾	28¾	—2⅝
Bax Lb cv4¼s90	71	129	125	126	—4
Bax Lb cv4⅜s91	79	130	125	126	—4
BaxLab cv4s87	3	260	260	260	—18
Beau cv4¼s90A	126	57¼	55	57	+2
Beaunt cv4½s90	10	60	60	60	
Becton cv5s89	110	85½	85	85½	+1
Becton cv4⅞s88	63	92½	92	92½	
Beech cv4¾s93	16	59	59	59	
Belco cv4¾s88	64	59	57½	58	— ½
Belden cv8s90	40	87	86	86½	— ½
BellTPa 9⅞s14	181	103½	102	102⅝	—1
BellTPa 8⅛s06	46	79	97	97	—1⅛
BellTPa 7½s13	10	84½	84½	84½	— ½
BellTPa 7s80	27	95½	93⅛	95½	— ½
Bendix 9½s81	41	104½	103½	103½	— ¼
BenefCp 9¼s79	80	104¾	104¼	104¾	— ⅛
Benef 9⅛s75-78	78	102	101	101	—1
BenefCp 8½s76	60	101½	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
BenefCp 7½s96	30	80	80	80	+1⅜
Benef 7.45s2000	5	78	78	78	+2¼
BenefCp 6¾s77	33	98	96¾	98	— ½
BeneFin 5s77	43	94½	93¾	93¾	
BenfFin 4⅝s81	10	82½	82½	82½	—1½
Berkey cv5¼s86	16	43	42⅛	43	+1
Beth Stl 9s2000	185	100¾	99⅞	99¾	— ⅜
BethStl 8.45s05	109	95¼	94¾	94¾	— ¼
BethSt 5.40s92	8	73½	72⅞	73½	+1⅜
BethStl 4½s90	35	68	64½	64½	—1½
BothStl 3s79	15	85¾	84⅛	85¾	+1⅛
BlackD 8.45s85	50	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜	
BobieB cv5¼s81	33	45	44½	44½	— ⅛
BoisCas 10s75	137	100⅞	99⅞	100 7-32	+3-32
BorgWAc 9⅞s91	29	105	102	102	—1¾
BorgWAc 9½s75	21	100¾	100	100	— ¾
BorgWAc 7⅞s91	10	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	—2⅛
viB&Me 6s70f	23	52¼	51	51	—1
BosEd 12⅛s79	65	107⅞	106⅝	107	— ⅞
BranH 11⅛s87	23	99⅞	96½	96½	—3½
Bran 5⅞s86xw	15	60	59¾	59¾	— ¾
BrkUnG 9⅛s95	40	91⅛	89	89½	—3
BrkUnG 8⅜s79	6	85¾	85½	85½	—5½
BrkUnG 4⅛s83	7	71½	71½	71½	+5⅞
Bruns cv4⅛s81	21	75	75	75	+1
Bucy Erie 9s99	10	100	100	100	+2
Budd cv5⅞s94	109	61	59	59⅞	—1⅛
BudgtCap 6s10	17	40½	40	40½	+1¼
BudgetInd 6s88	5	44	44	44	
Bulova cv6s90	35	53	57½	57½	— ½
Burl Ind 9s95	10	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+2
Burl In cv5s91	40	79	78	78	—2¼
BurlNo cv5¼s92	206	86	82	86	+3
Burroughs 9s75	66	100½	99¾	100¼	+ ¼
CabCabF 8¼s81	48	47⅝	44	45	—2⅞
CaesrW 12½s90	171	73¾	72½	72⅞	— ⅜
CanPac 4sperp	18	44½	43½	43½	—1
CaroPwLt 7⅞s	5	78	78	78	+ ½
CarTT 9⅛s2000	5	100	99	100	+5
CarTT 7⅝s2001	19	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	— ⅛
CarTT cv5⅞s88	8	77	76½	77	
Carrier 8⅞s96	5	83	83	83	—4½
Carrier cv5⅞s89	19	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
Cart H 7.95s87	37	93½	89	93½	+2⅝
Case 5½s90	5	60	59⅞	60	+6
CasiCk cv5⅞s94	55	73	70½	73	+2½
CaterpT 8⅜s79	47	98½	97¼	97⅞	—2⅛
CaterT 8.60s99	24	99	98½	99	+1
CaterpT 8⅞s82	99	100⅞	100	100⅞	— ⅛
CaterT 5.30s92	6	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	
CaterT 5⅛s86	5	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+2⅞
CaterTr 5s77	4	94	94	94	— ⅞
Celanes cv4s90	39	55	54½	55	—1
Celanes 3¼s76	1	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅞
Cencoln cv5s96	96	43¼	42	42¼	
Cenco cv4½s97	75	38	36½	37¾	+2¼
ConHG cv5¾s78	77	90½	90⅛	90¼	— ¾
viCRNJ 3¼s87f	10	22	22	22	
CenlTel 9¼s95	20	94½	93⅞	94½	
CenTeleph 8s96	12	85	85	85	+ ⅛
Cessna cv3⅞s92	14	61½	59½	61½	+2½
Champ cv4½s84	12	71½	70⅞	71½	— ½
Chart NY 7s77	11	92½	92½	92½	— ½
Chas B cv4⅞s93	250	69½	68	68	—2
ChaseCp 7.7s99	601	90½	89⅝	90⅛	— ¼
Chas C cv6½s96	379	77	75	75½	—1½
ChseMtg 7⅞s78	216	57	54	54	—2
Chse Mtg 7½s83	273	35⅞	32	35⅞	+2⅝
ChasM cv6½s96	391	26⅝	24½	25½	— ½
Chelse cv10s99	19	74¼	74	74	
Chelse cv5¼s93	14	45	45	45	
Chemetrn 9s94	28	95	94	95	+2
ChmNY 7.80s82	105	95½	94¼	95½	+ ⅜
ChmNY 6⅞s80	5	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ¾
Ch NY cv5½s96	85	69¼	69	69	
ChmNY cv5s93	71	66½	65⅛	66½	+1½
ChesOh 3½s96D	1	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+ ¼
ChesOh 3½s96E	2	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	
ChePoMd 8⅞s09	12	97½	97	97	— ¼
ChePoMd 7¼s12	10	80	80	80	+1½
ChPotVa 8⅝s09	24	94⅝	94¼	94¼	
ChPotVa 6½s78	5	94¼	94¼	94¼	—2
ChlindL 4s83f	5	58½	58½	58½	— ¼
CMStPP 5s55f	160	14½	13	14	—1¾
CMSP 4½s19f	36	27¼	26½	27½	—1
CMSP 4s94	24	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅞
ChITH ref94	10	30	30	30	+1½
ChocFj cv4½s81	20	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
ChrisClt cv6s89	53	46½	44	44½	— ½
Chryslr 8⅞s95	158	67	66	66⅞	+ ⅛
Chrysler 8s98	257	60	59	59	—1
ChrysFIn 9s76	391	99⅞	99½	99½	— ⅜
hryF 8.35s91	50	68	66½	66½	— ⅜
ChryFin 7⅝s86	28	63⅝	63	63⅝	
ChryFin 7s79	68	82¼	81½	81¾	+ ¾
CinG&E 4⅛s87	1	62	62	62	—1
CIT Fin 8.85s82	30	102	101	101½	— ¾
CIT Fin 7⅝s81	35	94	94	94	
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	205	99	97½	99	+1½
Citicorp 9.7s89	2367	99⅝	98⅞	99	— ⅜
Citicorp 6⅞s79	30	93½	93	93	+1
Citicorp 6⅝s80	31	93	92¼	92½	— ⅞
CitiesSvc 7s78	59	97	95½	96	+ ⅜
CitSv 6⅞s99xw	5	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	— ½
Cities Svc 3s77	25	93	92	93	+ ¾
CityInv 8⅞s97	17	71⅞	71	71	—1
CityInv 8⅛s91	17	62	62	62	—1½
City Invst 8s91	48	63	61	61	—2
City In cv7½s90	47	65⅝	65	66	+1
ClarkEq 9s99	60	100⅞	100	100⅞	
ClrkECr 8.8s76	34	101½	101⅛	101⅛	
VJCCC&SL 4s93	1	26½			
VJCCC&SL 4s93	1	26½	26½	26½	+3½
ClevEl 9⅛s09	113	98¾	97½	98	— ¼
ClevElIl 9s75	113	101 31-32	100	101	+ ⅞
ClevElIl 8⅝s05	10	95	95	95	+2¾
ClevElIl 8⅝s91	20	91	87	88	—3
ClevElIl 3s89	6	50	50	50	
CMI In cv6¼s92	28	40½	39½	40	+1½
CNA Finl 8½s95	23	67½	66	67¼	+ ¼
CoastStG 7⅝s91	7	72	71⅝	71⅝	—3⅛
ColuGas 9⅞s99	41	100	98	100	+ ½
ColuGas 9⅝s89	85	98¼	98	98	— ⅞
ColumGas 9s94	18	92½	92½	92½	— ⅛
ColuGas 8¾s95	44	91⅜	89⅛	89¾	+ ½
ColuGas 8⅝s96	5	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	— ⅜
ColGas 7⅛Jun	6	82	81⅞	82	+2
ColGas 7½Oct	3	80	80	80	—1
ColumGas 5s82	16	77	76¼	76¼	
ColuGas 4⅞s83	15	73	73	73	—6
ColuGas 4⅝s87	12	81½	81½	81½	— ⅜
ColuGas 3⅞s81	10	75	75	75	
ColPict cv5¼s94	62	51⅞	50	51	+1
ColPict cv4⅞s87	83	53½	52½	52½	— ⅞
ColuSOE 11s83	47	103½	103	103	
ColuSOE 8s76	15	100	100	100	
ColSOE 7⅜s80	5	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
ColwMt 8.20s80	32	39	39	39	—1
ComlCr 8s81	25	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+3¾
ComlCr 7⅞s78	88	98⅛	97	98⅛	— ⅛
ComlCr 7¼s93	10	74	74	74	—1
ComlCr 7¼s92	18	77	77	77	—1
ComlCr 7s79	50	93¼	92½	92½	— ⅞
ComlCr 6⅞s77	109	98½	96½	96¾	—1⅜
ComlCr 6⅞s79	74	91½	88¼	91	— ¼
ComSo cv4½s91	80	65	63¾	65	+ ⅛
ComwEd 9s79	202	103	102	102½	— ⅞
ComwEd 8¾s05	261	94⅞	92	92	—3
ComwEd 8⅛s80	5	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	
ComwEd 8s75	94	101½	100¼	101	+ ½
ComwEd 8s03	10	90½	90½	90½	+2½
ComwEd 7¾s76	67	100½	99½	99½	— ½
CmwEd 7.55s79	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅞
ComwEd 7⅛s78	15	98⅛	98	98	— ⅛
ComwEd 3s77	44	93¼	92½	92½	— ¼
ComwEd 3s78	8	89	89	89	+1
Com O cv4¼s92	606	50	47⅝	50	+4¼
CompSc cv6s94	108	44	42	44	+2
ConnM cv6¼s90	11	71¾	71	71	— ½
Conn M cv6s96	18	62	60	62	+ ½
ConEd 9⅛s2000	171	78⅛	76	78⅛	+2⅛
ConEdis 9¼s04	346	76¾	72⅝	76¼	+3¼
ConEd 8.40s03	153	69⅞	66	69⅞	+ ⅜
ConEd 7.90s01	173	66	63	65½	+1½
ConEd 7.90s02	88	66⅞	63⅝	66⅞	+3½
ConEdis 7⅜s03	125	64¼	61½	64¼	+1¾
ConEdis 5s87	108	53⅞	51½	53⅞	+ ⅜
ConEdis 5s90	32	49½	49	49	—1½
ConEdis 4⅝s90	20	47½	46	47½	+ ½
ConEdis 4¾s91	113	47¼	46	47	+ ¾
ConEdis 4⅝s93	92	44	41¾	44	+2½
ConEdis 4⅝s91	7	45	44⅞	45	—1
ConEd 4⅝s92V	12	43¼	42	43¼	+ ⅛
ConE 4⅝s92W	41	42¼	42	42	
ConEdis 4¼s86	68	52	48	52	+2½
ConEdis 4s88	26	44¾	43¾	44¾	+1¼
ConEdis 3½s83	5	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅞
ConEdis 3⅜s82	5	58¼	58¼	58¼	
ConEdis 3⅜s84	12	54	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅞
ConEdis 3⅜s85	70	48	48	48	
ConEdis 3¼s81	5	63½	63	63	+1
ConEdis 3s81	45	63½	63	63½	
ConEdis 2¾s82	93	57	56⅞	57	+1
ConEdis 2⅝s77	6	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
ConFd 7¾s96	5	80	80	80	—5½
ConNGas 9s95	16	96	96	96	
ConNG 8½s94	5	92½	92½	92¼	
ConNG 7⅞s95	3	86	86	86	—1
ConNG 7⅛s96	50	85¼	85	85	—1½
ConNGas 5s82	10	81	81	81	
ConNG 4⅞s86	17	70	68½	68½	—1½
ConNG 4⅞s86	10	69½	69½	69½	— ½
ConNG 4⅝s88	2	62	62	62	+1⅞
ConNG 3⅞s76	5	95	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
ConPw 11⅞s94	254	104⅝	102	102	—2
ConPw 11¼s82	122	105⅝	103½	103½	—2
ConPw 8¾s76	8	101	101	101	+ ¼
ConsP 8⅝s2000	17	78	77¼	78	— ½
ConsP 8⅝s2003	17	77	75	77	+ ¾
ConPw 7⅞s99	8	66¾	66¾	66¾	+1½
ConP 7½s02Oct	14	67	65¼	65½	—1¾
ConPw 6⅞s98	8	61½	61	61	+ ⅜
ConPw 6⅝s98	42	61	59	61	+1½
ConPw 5⅞s96	22	56	55½	55½	+ ½
ConPw 4⅝s91	5	50	50	50	+2
ConPw 4⅝s88	15	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	
ConPw 2⅞s75	15	98 31-32	97 25-32	97 3-16	+1-16
ConAir cv3½s92	129	39¼	37½	39	+ ½
ContCan 8½s90	8	94⅛	94	94	
ContIllCp 10s83	493	101⅜	100¼	101¼	+ ¾
ContIllCp 6⅞s79	40	92¼	91½	91⅞	— ⅞
ContIllRlt 7⅞s79	10	42½	42	42	
ContOil 9¼s99	4	105	105	105	+5
ContOil 7.2s99	2	83	80	80	—3½
ContOil 4½s91	5	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	—1⅛
ContTel 9⅝s75	224	101	100½	100⅝	—1-16
CoorL cv7½s91	68	53⅛	50	53	—1
CoopL cv4½s92	101	34½	32	33½	+ ½
CopwStl cv5s79	73	104	102⅝	104	+2
CornPd 5¼s92	20	75	75	75	— ¾
Cornpd 4⅝s83	10	75	73½	74¼	+ ⅜
CorngG 8.65s80	11	102½	102	102	—2
CousinM 6.5s82	191	35¾	32	32	—3
CraneCo 7s93	75	75	75	75	
C-ane Co 7s94	104	74¾	72½	73½	— ½
CraneCo 6½s92	20	80	80	80	
Crane cv5s73	72	195	183	187	—2½
Cresct cv5½s80	15	66	65	66	+1
CrockN 10s94	232	101⅞	100⅛	100⅞	— ⅛
CrocN cv5¾s96	107	71½	69	69	—1
CrwnZ 8⅞s2000	2	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ¼
DanaCp 9s2000	21	96½	94	96½	+2
Dartin cv4⅞s97	175	80	78	79½	+1½
Dayco cv6½s96	28	63	62½	63	
Dayco cv5s94	72	57	55½	56	+ ½
DayHud 9⅞s95	4	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	—8½
DaytPLt 10⅛s81	49	104	103	103	— ½
DaytnPLt 3s73	5	86	86	86	+1
Deere 8.45s2000	10	96	96	96	
DeereCo 7.9s87	83	97⅞	95	96⅞	+ ⅞
DeereCo 4½s83	12	74	73½	73½	— ⅞
DeereCo 3⅛s77	18	93⅛	92	93⅛	+2⅛
DeereCr 8⅞s75	66	102	101	101½	—1
DeereCr 8¼s82	30	102⅝	101	101¼	— ¾
viDLW 4s-6s42f	10	10½	8½	10⅛	+1½
DelmPL 9⅞s83	2	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+1⅞
De'Mo cv5⅞s94	7	74½	74½	74½	—1⅞
D&RG 4½s2018	1	60½	60½	60½	
DetEd 12¾s82	99	103⅝	107	107	—1
DetEd 12½s79	162	108	106	107	— ½
DetEd 9⅞s04AA	10	86	85⅞	85⅞	—1½
DetE 9.15s2000	39	78¾	76⅞	78¼	+2¾
DetEdis 9s99	6	77	77	77	
DetEdis 8⅛s01	25	70½	69⅞	70⅛	+ ½
DetEdis 7⅞s01	16	64	63	64	+ ⅞
DetEdis 7s76	191	98½	97¾	97¾	— ½
DetEd 6.40s98	25	56	53¾	53¾	—3
DetEdis 6s96	65	55¼	53	54½	— ½
DetEd 3⅜s76	2	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
DetEd 2¾s82	10	59	59	59	—1
Dial Fin 8¼s89	3	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+1
DiamSha 7⅞s94	10	84	84	84	—1
DiGior cv5¾s93	6	50	50	50	+1
DigitE 9⅞s2000	9	97¼	95	97¼	
Dillngh cv9⅞s99	25	95½	95	95½	+ ½
Dillngh cv5¼s94	25	56	55	56	+1
Diverin 9⅞s97	19	58	56½	58	+1⅝
Doug Airc 5s78	10	85¾	85¾	85¾	
Dow 8.90s2000	35	101¾	99	99	—2¼
Dow 8.75s2000	75	98¾	97¾	98¾	+1
DowCh 8⅛s05	82	96½	95½	95½	—1⅛
DowCh 6.70s98	4	81	81	81	+4
DPF cv5½s87	43	54¾	53	54	
Dresser 9⅞s95	10	99	98½	98½	
duPont 8.45s04	335	97	96⅛	97	+ ½
duPont 8s81	1147	99⅞	99	99¾	
DukePw 13s79	189	110⅞	108	108¼	— ¾
DukePw 9⅝s04	122	95½	93	93⅞	— ⅛
DukePw 9⅞s05	243	91½	90⅞	91¼	+ ⅛
DukePw 8½s03	63	83⅞	82	83	— ⅞
DukePw 7⅞s02	13	77¼	77	77	
DukePw 7⅞s01	1	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+3⅞
DukePw 7⅜s02	15	72⅝	72¼	72⅝	+1
DukeP 6.85s78	35	92¼	91½	91½	—1
Duplan cv5½s94	39	28½	27	27	
DuqLt 8⅝s2000	38	96	94	96	+2
DuqsnLt 8¼s76	61	101	100½	100½	
DuqsnLt 2¾s77	4	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
DuqsnLt 2⅞s79	8	80¼	80¼	80¼	
East AL cv5s92	140	39¼	37½	38	+ ¾
EastA cv4⅞s93	113	39⅝	38	39⅝	+1⅞
ElPa cv8½s95A	44	96	94	95	+1
ElPaso cv8½s95	8	98½	98¼	98¼	— ¼
ElPas cv6s93A	98	73	72½	73	+1½
ElPaso cv6s93	23	73	71¾	71¾	— ¾
Englhd cv5⅜s97	29	84½	83	84¼	+1⅛
vjErie 5s2020f	22	4½	3¾	4½	— ½
vjErie 4½s15f	4	26	23	23	
vjErie 3½s90f	21	13½	10½	10½	—1½
vjErie 3½s2000f	48	12	10½	11⅞	+2⅜
Esmark 8.45s82	2	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
Essex cv5⅜s96	29	92	90	92	+2
Esterl cv6⅞s95	17	53	51½	53	+1
Evans cv6¼s94	133	46½	45	46½	+ ¼
Exxon 6½s98	96	80½	75⅛	80⅛	
Exxon 6s97	254	76½	75	75	— ⅜
ExxnPipe 9s04	327	100¾	99½	99⅝	— ⅜
Fairch cv4⅞s92	87	46½	44⅝	44⅝	—1⅜
FalcnM 8.85s96	5	90	90	90	+4
FamlyFin 5s81	10	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅛
FamFin 4⅝s90	15	34¾	33½	33½	
Fansteel 4¾s76	2	92	92	92	— ⅜
Farah cv5s94	12	46½	45¼	45¼	— ¼
Fedders 8⅞s94	14	60½	58¼	58¼	—2¼
Fedders cv5s96	78	40	36½	38	—1
FdNMt cv4½s96	378	88½	85	85½	—2⅛
FdPac cv5⅛s87	35	115	114	114	—5
FedPapBd 5s81	7	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	
Fibrbd cv6⅜s98	30	76	75	76	
Fibrbd cv4⅞s93	5	54	54	54	+ ⅛
Finan 10½s90	50	101	100½	100½	— ¼
Firestne 9¼s04	40	100⅞	100	100¼	+ ¾
Firestne 8½s83	75	101¾	99¾	99¾	—2
Firestne 3¼s77	3	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	+2⅞
FstBkSys 6¾s79	6	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+1⅛
FstChiCp 6⅞s80	90	92¼	91½	91¾	— ⅝
FstChiCp 6¼s78	43	93½	93¼	93⅜	+ ⅜
FstComBk 7⅝	10	71½	71½	71½	+1½
FstIntBn 9⅞s99	17	101	100½	101	+ ⅜
FstIntBnc 9s83	7	102	101½	101½	
FstNOr 7⅜s78	26	97	97	97	
FstNBos 8s82	101	99¼	98¼	98½	— ½
FstNBos 7.6s81	94	97	94½	96⅛	— ⅞
FstNBos 6⅝s79	49	93⅛	93	93	
FstPen cv7s93	65	61¼	60	61	—1
FstSec 10⅛s99	140	104⅝	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅝
FstSecur 7s79	13	93½	92½	92½	—1
FstUnR cv7s91	36	72	71	71	—1
FstWisc 8⅝s96	57	77	74¼	75	— ½
FishFd cv6¼s94	25	79	78	78	—1¼
FlexIV cv4⅞s97	68	63½	60½	60½	—3
FlaPLt 10⅛s81	944	105	101	102½	—2⅛
FlaPLt 8⅞s82	118	100¾	100	100	—2½
FlaPLt 8⅛s75	90	100	99⅞	100	
FlaPwLt 8⅛s80	25	100⅛	99	99	—3
FMC cv4¼s92	254	61	60	61	+1¼
FoodFair 4s79	11	74½	74¼	74⅛	+ ⅛
Ford Mt 9¼s94	126	102½	100⅛	101¼	— ¼
FordMt 8⅛s90	6	95⅛	94	94	—2
FordMt 7.40s80	34	97½	97	97½	— ½
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	48	100	99	99	— ½
FordMt 6½s79	137	96	95	96	+1
FordCrd 10½s94	12	105½	105	105½	— ¼
FordCrd 9⅞s81	137	104¼	103½	104	— ½
FordCr 8⅞sNov	45	97¼	95	97¼	
FordCrd 8.7s99	16	92	91¾	92	
FordCrd 8⅝s83	140	100	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅜
FordCrd 8½s91	94	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	— ¾
FordCrd 8⅛s76	24	101⅜	101⅛	101⅝	— ⅛
FordCrd 8⅛s82	80	100⅞	99	99	—1⅜
FordCrd 7½s91	17	82	80	82	
FordCrd 7¼s79	80	96⅞	95	96⅞	— ⅛
FordCrd 7s80	31	94	91	91	—2
FordCrd 6⅞s78	94	97½	96½	96½	—1
FordCr cv4½s98	392	66½	65	65¾	+ ¾
FordCr cv4⅝s96	50	60½	59	59¾	+ ¾
FoMcK cv6s94	22	72	71	71½	+1½
Fruehauf 6s87	3	69½	69½	69½	+ ¼
Fruehf cv5½s94	101	59½	58	58	—1
FruehF 9.15s83	59	100⅝	99⅞	100	— ⅜
FruehF 7.60s84	30	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅜
FruehF 7.50s78	81	97⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅛
FruehFin 7s79	31	91½	90⅛	91⅛	+ ⅝
Fuqua 9½s98	43	68	66½	67	+ ½
FuquaInd 7s88	6	58	55½	55½	—3
GACCp cv5⅞s94	57	28½	27½	27¾	— ⅜
GACPCr 12s75	153	91	88	89⅞	+1⅞
GACPCr 11s77	259	66⅝	66	66	— ¼
GnATr cv5⅜s99	55	73	72½	72½	— ½
GenElec 8½s04	213	98	97¼	98	
GenElec 7½s96	37	90¾	89	90¾	+2⅛
GenElec 6¼s79	82	95½	93¾	94½	—1
GenEl 5.30s92	32	75	73½	73⅝	
GenElec 3½s76	128	98	96½	97	
GnElCr 8⅞s82	5	102⅝	102½	102⅝	
GnElCr 8.6s85	231	100½	99⅞	99⅞	—1⅜
GnElCr 8½s76	122	101⅜	101	101	— ⅛
GnElCr 7⅞s78	70	98⅜	95⅞	96⅛	—1⅞
GenElCre 7s80	69	94	93	93¾	— ⅞
GenElCr 7s79	16	94	92⅞	92½	—3
GnElCr 6⅞s77	50	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅞
GenFds 8⅞s90	69	101¼	100½	101	—1⅜
GenFds 7⅛s84	20	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ¼
GenFds 3⅜s76	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	—1¼
G Host cv11s88	20	84⅞	83½	83½	—1½
G Host cv5s88	6	46	44½	44½	—1½
GenInst cv5s92	126	52½	51	52	
GenInst cv4¼s85	5	58	58	58	
GenMill 8⅞s95	47	96½	95	96½	+ ⅛
GMotAc 8⅞s99	151	97⅝	97	97½	+ ⅛
GMotAc 8⅜s77	179	102½	101	101	—1½
GnMotAcc 8s93	68	91¼	88¼	88⅛	—3⅛
GMotA 7.85s98	57	87⅞	87	87½	+ ⅜
GMotAc 7⅜s94	10	88	88	88	— ¾
GMotAc 7¼s35	42	84	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
GMot Ac7⅛s90	35	84⅞	83¼	84⅞	+1⅞
GMotAc 6⅜s88	155	80½	78	80½	+1½
GMotAcc 5s77	141	95⅛	94⅛	94½	
GnMotAcc 5s80	83	86½	83¼	86⅛	+ ⅛
GnMotAcc 5s81	28	85	84	84⅞	— ⅛
GMotAc 4⅞s87	62	70¼	69	69⅛	— ⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s85	36	80	78	78⅛	—1
GMotAc 4⅝s83	51	77⅞	77⅛	77⅞	+1⅝
GMotAc 4⅝s86	23	72⅝	71⅝	72	— ½
GMotAc 4⅝s85	56	72⅝	71⅛	71¾	+ ⅛
GnMotAcc 4s79	101	87	86⅝	86⅝	
GMotAc 3⅝s75	59	98⅜	98⅛	98 7-32	+1-32
GMotCp 8⅜s05	371	98½	97¼	97½	— ½
GMotCp 8.05s85	873	99	98	98⅛	—1
GMotCp 3¼s79	8	87	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅛
GenPU 10⅛s80	84	102	101	101	+ ¼
GTCal 9⅛s2000	73	100½	97½	100	+1
GTCal 8⅞s96	39	86	80½	82	—3
GenT El 9¼s95	10	98⅛	98	98	—4⅞
GenT El 9⅞s99	24	100	98½	99	
GenT El 8¾s76	72	101¾	101	101⅝	+1
GenTEl 6¼s91	54	80½	79½	80	— ½
GnTIEl cv6¼s96	208	73	72	72½	— ¼
GnTIEl cv5s92	141	61	60	60½	— ½
GenTel cv4s90	35	56	55	55	— ½
Genesco 9⅛s76	110	96	95	96	
GaPac cv5¾s94	280	108½	105	107½	+1½
GaPac cv5¼s96	342	91½	89½	91	+1
GaPow 1s79	598	102	100	100½	—1⅜
GaPow 8⅞s2000	19	76	75½	76	— ⅜
GaPow 8⅝s04	24	73½	72	72	+ ½
GaPow 8¼s2001	10	68½	68½	68½	—2⅛
GaPow 7⅞s2003	24	66¼	65⅝	65⅝	—1⅜
GaPw 7⅛s02De	50	64¼	63	63	—1½
GaPow 7⅛s2001	6	64	64	64	
GiddL cv4⅝s87	29	50½	49¼	50	—2⅝
Goodrch 9¼s82	423	101	99⅞	101	+1
Goodrich 7s97	4	70⅝	70½	70½	+1⅜
Goodyr 8.60s95	20	95	93	94	+1
GordnJ cv5s88	24	68¾	66⅝	66¾	+4⅛
Grace cv6½s96	174	103½	100	101	—2
Grace cv4¼s90	47	66	64	64	—1½
GrandUn 4⅛s78	24	90	90	90	—6
Granit cv4⅞s94	39	70½	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅜
Grant 4⅞s87	49	31½	30½	31½	+1½
Grant cv4⅜s96	527	25	23½	24½	— ½
Grant cv4s90	2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	—1⅜
GtNoN cv4¼s91	10	83½	82¾	83½	— ¼
GtNoRy 4¼76	8	96	96	96	— ¼
GtNR 3⅛s2000	17	37	35⅞	35⅞	—1⅞
GtNRy 2¾s82	11	64½	64⅝	64⅝	+2¾
GtNR 2⅝s2010	2	29	29	29	—6
GtWstUnit 6s87	1	61	61	61	—3
GGiant cv4¼s92	5	60	60	60	+5½
Greyh cv6½s90	136	77⅜	76½	77	—1
Groller 9¼s91	137	51½	50	50	
Groller cv4¼s87	93	27⅛	26	26½	
Grumm cv8s99	113	93¼	92½	93¼	+ ¼
Grum cv4¼s92	197	52¾	49½	52	+2
GuardMt 7½s79	45	28	27	28	+2
GulfOil 8½s95	90	97⅜	95	95	—3
GlfRes cv6¼s91	576	138½	124	138½	+16
GulfWn 7s03A	43	63	61¼	61¼	— ⅞
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	121	63	61⅝	61⅝	— ¾
GulfWind 6s87	9	67	67	67	—1½
GulfWind 6s88	47	65¾	64½	64¾	—1¼
GlfWn cv5¼s93	473	72	70¼	71⅞	+ ⅜
GlfWn cv5⅜s87	127	87	85	85	— ½
GlfW cv5¼s87A	34	86½	85	85⅜	+ ⅜
Hallibr 9¼s2000	98	101½	101	101	— ½
Hallibrtn 8⅛s81	133	100¼	99¾	100⅛	— ⅛
HamPa cv5s94	67	62	60	60	—2
HawnEl 11¼s04	15	104	103½	103½	—1
HawEl 9s2080	5	90	90	90	+1
HellerW 9⅛s80	6	95	95	95	
HellerW 7⅞s80	30	95	94	94	
HellerW 7⅝s93	10	76⅝	74⅝	76⅝	—2⅞
HelmrP cv5s87	11	169¼	165	165	+6
Hercules 8⅝s83	200	100½	100	100	— ½
Hercln cv6½s99	480	104	100¼	101	— ½
Heublein 8⅝s85	24	98½	98½	98½	
Heubln cv4½s97	305	77	72½	77	+5
HiltsSp cv5¼s88	10	43	43	43	+3
HltnH cv5½s95	82	65¾	63½	65⅞	+2⅜
HoernW cv5s94	34	78⅜	77	78⅜	+3⅜
Hollnn 9½s95xw	5	90¼	90¼	90¼	—2¾
Honywl 5.60s92	15	69⅛	68	69⅛	+1⅛
Honeywell 4s76	11	95½	95	95	
HonyF 9.65s81	48	101½	100⅞	101⅛	— ⅛
HonyF 8.20s98	5	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
HonywFin 7s78	43	95⅛	95	95	+ ⅛
HospAffil 10s99	38	74	70	70	—4
HosfInf cv5¼s94	2	55½	55½	55½	+1½
HousF 10.4s81	20	106	105½	106	
HouseFin 9s76	87	102½	101	102⅛	+ ⅜
HousFin 8⅛s75	131	100¼	100	100	—1-16
HousFln 8s84	15	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	—3⅛
HouseFin 5s82	7	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ⅛
HousFin 4⅝s77	7	94½	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
HousFin 4⅞s84	20	75¼	75¼	75¼	+1¾
HousLt cv5¼s85	25	81	79⅜	79⅜	— ½
HouNG 8.85s75	47	101	100½	100⅝	— ⅛
Howmt cv4½s92	5	55	55	55	+1
Human cv6s89	14	64	62	64	+3
Humble 5⅝s97	25	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+1
IllBellTel 8s04	44	92¼	91	91	+ ¼
IllBell 7⅝s2006	16	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅜
Ill BellT 2¾s81	10	77⅞	76⅞	77	— ½
IndBellT 10s14	22	107	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
IndBellT 8½s11	28	90	90	90	+ ¼
IndMich 10⅛s82	103	103	101¼	101⅞	— ⅜
IndMich 6⅛s78	30	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
IndstNH 8¼s96	6	82½	82	82	—4
IngRd 8.05s04	50	90⅛	88⅞	88⅞	+ ¼
InlndStl 8⅞s99	18	96¾	94⅝	96¾	+2¼
InlandSt 8⅛s95	7	95	95	95	
InlandSt 4⅝s87	1	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅛
Insilco cv9⅞s99	18	91	91	91	
InstlInv 7⅞s80	272	35	32½	34	—3
IntHarv 9s04	36	98⅝	97¼	97¼	—1⅝
IntHar 4.80s91	18	63¼	62⅛	62¼	
IntHarv 4⅝s88	10	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	
InHarC 9.15s82	468	102⅝	100⅝	102	+ ¼
InHarC 8⅜s91	15	91¼	90¼	90¼	—1⅜
IntHarC 7⅞s93	11	81½	81	81	—1
IntHarCr 7s77	49	98	96	98	
IntHarC 4⅝s81	27	80½	79	80½	+1½
IntHarC 4⅝s79	100	83	82	82	—2
IntMin cv4s91	146	123⅛	118	118¼	—5¼
IntNick 6.85s93	5	82	82	82	+3
Int Pap 8.85s95	15	99	99	99	
IntPap cv4⅛s96	64	67¼	66	66	—2
IntTT 11s82	94	109⅛	108	108½	— ¾
IntTT 8.90s95	52	93⅝	91¾	91¾	—1¼
IntTT 8.30s75	87	101	100¼	100½	— ½
IpcoH cv5¼s89	5	55	51¼	51¼	—3¾
JerC PL 2⅞s76	2	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
JimWalt 8s98	10	75½	75	75	—3
JimW cv5¼s91	94	95	93½	94	—1⅛
JoneLau 9⅞s95	15	94¾	94	94	— ¾
JoneLau 6¼s94	12	65	64	64	—1
KaisAl cv5s88	5	68	68	68	
KaneMll 9½s90	5	85	84½	85	
Kennect 7⅞s01	1	88	88	88	+1¾
KimbCl 5⅝s91	15	77	74	77	+3⅝
KimbCl 5⅛s92	10	74	74	74	
KingsC El 6s97	7	64	64	64	+4
KingsDSt 10s90	39	83	82	82	
Kirsch cv6s95	56	75	74	74	—1¼
Kraftco 8⅞s04	14	97¼	96¾	96¾	— ½
Kraftco 6⅞s96	2	84½	84½	84½	— ⅜
Kresge cv6s99	414	100⅜	99	99⅞	— ⅛
Kroger 9s95	8	94	94	94	
Kroger 8⅞s75	5	100	100	100	
viLSMS 3⅜s97f	25	17	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅞
LearSieg 10s04	54	79⅝	76	79⅝	+1⅝
viLVHT 5s84f	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+1⅛
viLehVa 4½s74f	10	15	15	15	
viLeV 4½sE03f	8	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
viLehV 4sA03f	8	9½	9½	9½	+1½
viLehV 4sD03f	31	9	9	9	+ ½
viLehVT 5s79f	22	20½	19	19	
LibMcN cv5s89	22	60½	60	60	+2
LiggMyer 6s92	8	72⅝	71	72¼	— ¼
Litton 8⅜s76	82	97¾	97	97	— ¾
Litton cv3½s87	77	39	38½	38⅞	— ⅛
LMI Inv 6⅞s82	217	33	31	32½	+1½
Lockh cv4¼s92	616	37⅜	35⅛	37	+1
Loews 6⅞s93	357	59	57	57½	—1½
LomN cv5⅞s91	60	52	50½	52	— ½
Lone SG 9⅞s95	43	101	100	100	— ½
LonSIn cv5½s93	14	68	65	65	—3
LoneSIn 4⅞s90	5	70½	70⅛	70⅛	+8
LongIsLt 9⅛s82	39	103	101	101⅝	—1⅛
LongILt 8¼s75	85	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	— ⅛
Lorillrd 3⅝s78	3	81⅝	81⅛	81⅝	+ ¼
LouGE 9¼s2000	10	100	100	100	+1⅛
LTV Cp 7½s77	694	184	168	174⅛	+9⅛
LouGE 8⅛s01	5	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝	— ⅜
LTV Cp 5⅛s76	8	95½	94⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
LTV Cp 5s88	367	48	46½	47	
LuckySt cv5s93	1	146	146	146	—1½
LouNsh 4⅞s87	2	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
LykY 11s2000	86	92⅝	90½	90½	—1½
LouNsh 7⅝s93	16	75⅝	72⅝	74	—4½
LykY 7½s94old	282	71	65⅝	65⅝	
Lyk 7½s94new	133	65⅝	65⅛	66⅛	— ⅜
MacDon cv6s87	2	52	52	52	
MackF 9⅝s90	56	92⅞	91	92⅞	+1⅞
MackF 8⅛s77	15	100	99	100	+ ¾
MacyCr 8s82	27	92	91	91	— ½
MacyCr 7⅝s77	10	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅜
MacyCr 4⅝s81	14	74⅛	73½	73½	— ½
Macy cv5s92	16	71	70⅛	71	+1
Macy cv4¼s90	17	75	73¾	74	+1⅝
MadSq cv6¼s87	14	52	52	52	+ ⅞
MaineC 5⅞s78	5	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	
MeYnkP 9.1s02	29	92	88	92	+2
MeYnk 7⅞s76	1	98	98	98	
MartM cv6s94	156	76½	74⅝	75½	+1⅛
Marcor cv5s96	206	77	73¾	76½	+2⅞
McGHl cv3⅞s92	7	52	52	52	
MeadCp 8⅝s95	55	85½	83⅝	84¾	— ¼
MfrsHan 7.6s81	35	96½	96½	96⅞	— ⅛
MayDCr 8⅞s76	206	101⅞	100⅛	101½	+ ⅜
MassM cv6¼s91	23	58	57	57	
MdCup cv5¼s84	10	69	69	69	+1
MAPCO 11s75	87	100¼	100	100	—1-32
MayDStCr 9s89	11	92	92	92	—3
MassM cv6¼s90	5	71	70¾	71	+ ¼
McCror 7⅛s94	211	36	34⅛	35¾	+ ¼
McCror 7⅛s97	163	36¼	35	36	— ½
McCro cv6½s92	14	39	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Marcor 6⅞s88	117	73¾	72⅛	72½	— ½
McCror 7⅛s95	482	37¼	36⅛	37¼	+ ½
McDD cv4¾s91	74	61	59	60	
McCrory 5s81	24	40	38	40	
McCror 5½s76	23	87	87	87	+1½
McDonld 9⅝s82	42	104½	103½	103½	
Mass El 8⅝s75	30	100½	100½	100½	
Medus cv5⅝s88	12	73	71	71	—2
Mellon 10s89	479	102⅞	101⅜	101⅜	—1¼
Mellon 7.8s82	81	97½	96½	97	— ½
MelvS cv4⅞s96	67	66	63½	66	+2½
MercStr 8.7s95	5	95	95	95	+3½
MGM 9s92	13	85½	85	85	+2
MGM cv5s93	30	78	74¼	78	—1⅛
MetEdls 2¾s80	1	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
MGIC 8⅝s88	9	76	75⅛	76	— ½
MGIC cv5s93	60	51¾	50¼	51½	— ½
MichBT 7¾s11	24	86⅞	84⅞	86⅞	+2⅞
MichBT 4⅝s91	14	61	59⅞	61	
vIMichC 4½s79f	10	50	50	50	+4⅛
MichCG 10⅛s82	38	103½	102	102	—2
Micrdt 10s2000	54	77⅞	77	77¼	+ ¼
MidldMtg 8s80	55	45	44	44	—5
MilesLab 6½s92	2	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
MilLab cv5¼s94	155	66¼	65⅝	66	+ ⅜
MissRvCp 8s94	52	96	95	96	+2
MisRivTr 9⅞s90	7	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	—2⅝
MKT inc5½s23f	12	9	7	9	
MoKanT 4s90	9	33	31½	31½	—1½
MoPac 5s2045f	214	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ½
MoP 4¾s2020f	107	39⅛	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅜
MoP 4¼s2030f	81	39	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅞
MoPac 4¼s90	11	54¼	53⅝	54¼	+ ⅞
MoPa 4⅝s2005	45	44	43	44	+2⅛
MobilAl 8.45s05	100	96	94½	95½	—1
MohkD cv5¼s94	682	24⅞	21	24⅞	+2⅞
Mongrm10½s75	334	100 19-32	100¼	100½	
Monsa 9¼s00	15	101	99⅞	101	+1
MontWd 4⅞s90	9	65	65	65	
MtWdCr 9.6s95	20	100	100	100	
MtWdCr 9⅜s83	75	102⅝	101¼	101½	—1
MtWdCr 9¼s90	15	97	95	97	+2
MtWdCr 9s89	21	95¼	95	95	— ½
MtWdCr 7⅞s98	7	80	79½	79¾	— ¼
MtWdCr 6⅞s87	2	76½	76½	76½	
MtWdCr 5¼s81	4	77	77	77	—3
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	31	82	81	81	+ ½
MonyM cv7s90	18	73	70	73	+3
Morgn cv4¾s98	818	96¾	93	94	—2½
vlMoE 3½s2000f	17	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
MtStTT 9¾s12	293	103¾	103	103⅛	— ¼
MtSt TT 9s2010	188	99⅜	98	98⅞	— ⅛
MtSt TT 7¾s13	10	84	84	84	—2½
MtStTT 7⅞s17	16	84½	84½	84½	+3
MtStTT 6⅞s77	10	97	97	97	+ ½
Nabisco 7¾s01	2	87	87	87	
NatCash 7.7s94	3	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅞
NCashR cv6s95	232	75½	73½	75	+1½
NatCash 5.6s91	5	61⅛	61	61	
NatCash 4⅝s87	10	62	62	62	+1
NClyL cv5⅞s88	5	44¼	44¼	44¼	
Nat Dist 5s83	1	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+ ⅛
NDist cv4½s92	35	67¼	67½	67½	—2
NFuelG 12¼s83	27	109½	107	108	
NFuelG 8⅝s75	78	100¼	100½	100¼	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 11. Col. 1)

Insurance Stocks

Academylns Grp	13	1⅛	1⅜	
Allcity Ins .15	30	4¾	5¼	
AmBkrInsFla .20	168	4½	5⅛	+ ⅛
ABkrLf Fla.20b	19	8⅝	9¼	— ⅜
Am Capitol .10e	1	1⅝	2	
AmComwlth Fin	26	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
AmFidelLife .08	26	6½	7	+ ¼
AmFndrsLfe .16	22	6¼	7⅛	
AmGuarnty Finl		2½	3	
AmHer'tgeLf .32	2	9⅞	10⅛	
AmIncomLif .20e	225	8½	9¼	
AmIntlGrp .24	35	54	55	+ ½
AmIntlReln .14	131	40	41½	+1
AmInvstLfe .10e	4	3¼	3⅝	
AmNatlFinl .42	10	7¼	7⅝	
Am Pioneer Cp s		2	2⅜	
AmReinsur .60	55	14¾	15¼	+ ¼
AmReserve Cp	80	2	2½	
AmStatesLf .10e	2	11¾	12¼	— ⅛
AmUndrwrltr .48		8½	9¼	
Assoc Madison	5	2⅛	2⅝	
BMA Corp .58	63	12	12½	+ ¼
Bnkrs SecLf .25		4⅜	4⅞	
Benef NatCp s		2⅞	3⅜	
BenefStdA .40		4½	4⅝	
BenefStdB .40		4⅝	4⅞	
CalWstnState .60	2	10½	11½	+ ¼
CarolCasity .20e		2½	2⅞	
CentennialCp .20e	59	4⅝	5¼	
ChaseNatLf .90e	1	10¾	11¾	
Chespk Lf A .24		4⅛	4⅝	
Chespk Lf B .24		3⅞	4⅜	
Chubb Corp 1.40	289	34¾	35¼	— ½
CoastStaCp .27	10	4¼	4¾	
College Univ	29	6	6½	+ ⅛
Colon Lf&Ac .24	10	7⅝	8	
Columbia Natl	2	3	3½	
CombinsAm .68	341	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
Com Gen Ins .88	207	41	41½	+ ⅜
ContAmLife .92		13¼	14	
Cotton StaLf .10e		4⅛	4⅝	
Criterion Ins .60	11	28½	30½	— ½
Crum&Frst 1.40a	42	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
CrumFor pf2.40		64	68	+1
Durham Life .80	3	22	23½	
ERC Corp .56	15	14½	15½	+ ¼
Eldorado Genl	33	1	1½	— ⅛
EmpFlrMar .20e	40	3	3⅝	
Empire Gen	6	2	2⅝	
EmployrCas .80a	1	16	17½	
Equit Gen Cp .48	5	10½	11⅛	
EquitLfelowa .58	13	11	11½	— ½
Excelsior NY .60		7½	9½	
Farm Home Life		3¾	4⅝	
FarmNewWL .16	43	39	41	+ ½
FarmersGrp 1.	39	51½	52½	— ¼
FidelCp Va	22	1⅜	2	
FidelUnLife .85e	98	20¾	21¼	+ ¼
FinlSecGrp .32	2	4⅞	5⅛	
FstAmFin .28		6¼	7¼	
FstColonyLfe .32		6⅜	6⅞	
FstExecutive Cp		3⅜	4¼	
FstFederLf .32a		6⅞	7⅜	
First United Inc		½	1	
Fortune Nat s		4	5	
FoundationFinl s		⅞	1⅛	
FounderFinl .05e		2	2¼	
Franklin Life .84	285	17	17⅝	
Gen Reinsur .48	169	146	158	+4
GeoWashgtn Cp	20	2⅝	3⅛	
GermanInIns .34		6	8	
GlobeLfeAcc .20	15	10	10½	
GovtEmplns .80	102	20⅝	21⅛	
GovtEmplyIn wt	20	6⅞	7⅝	
Gov Emp Lfe .20	2	24	25	
Gt Equity Finl		4½	6	
GtSouthnCp .52	114	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅜
Guaranty Nat	13	3¼	3⅝	
Hamilton Intl	86	1½	1¾	
HanoverIns .50	7	8¼	8⅝	
HartfStmBlr 1.68	4	32½	33¼	+ ¾
Home Benef 1	5	17¼	18¾	
IndepLibty Lfe		1	1⅜	
IndepLfeAcc .48	85	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
IndianaGrp .50	7	8¼	8¾	— ⅛
Intercntl Finl	5	1⅝	2⅜	
Interfincl .28	34	3⅞	4¼	
IntlLifeHolding s	8	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅛
InterstateCp .20	z48	3⅜	4	
InvestGrnty Lfe		15	16½	
InvHertKy .12e		8	8¾	
InvInsAm .10e	6	1½	2	
JeffrsnNatLf .28		8¾	9¼	
KansCityLfe 1.20	5	26¼	27¼	
KemperCorp .80	36	14½	15¼	
KyCentLfe .20	43	6⅞	6¾	
Lamar Life .40b		13¼	14¼	
LibrtyNatLfe .60	68	26¾	27¼	
Life Am Bost		1⅞	2⅜	
Life Ins Ga .68	2	17½	18	
Life Invinc .08	94	4¼	5½	— ½
Lifesurance Cp	2	2¼	3¼	
LincIncLf .40a		7¼	8	
La Sou Life		1⅜	2⅛	
LoyalAm Lfeins		6½	7½	
Manch Lfe Cas s	2	1¼	1¾	
ManhatLf In .36e		4	5	
MassGen Lfe	5	4⅝	5⅛	
McMillen Cp .32	3	5	5¾	— ¼
MercuryGen .40		9¼	10	
Midw NatlOh .01e		6½	7½	
MidwstUnLf .60r	10	9⅝	10⅛	
MinnTitleFinl .42	1	7½	8½	
ModrnAmLfe .14	5	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
ModrnSecL .10e		1¼	1⅝	
MonarchCap .72e	144	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
MonumentCp .48	11	9¼	10¼	
MotClAmIns .14	1	2¼	3¼	
Mut Sav Lfe .40a		8¼	8⅝	
NN Corp 1.20	45	11½	12½	+ ¼
NatLifeFla .05e		2¾	3⅛	
NatOldLine .26		3¼	3½	
NatResrvLf .50		10⅛	11⅛	
NatSecurIns s		3¾	4¼	
NatWestn Lf	5	3¼	3½	
Nationwide A .25	61	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
NationwideLf .55	z14	26	27	
North Cent		4¾	5½	
Noreast Hart .88	z94	10½	12	
NorNatLfe .05e		2⅞	3¼	
NowstNatLfe .55	26	16¾	17¼	+ ⅛
Occident Lf .02e		2⅞	3⅜	
Oh Casualty 1.32	z95	31¼	31¾	
OldRepInt .70a	17	25½	26¼	
PacStd Life		1⅛	1½	
PeerlessIns .50		8	9	
Penn Life	110	1¼	1⅜	
Phila Life .50r	27	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅜
PiedmtMan .14		4¾	5½	
PreferdRisk .20e		6½	7¼	
Pres Life		1⅝	2⅛	
ProtectiveLfe .60	4	11⅛	11⅝	
ProvLfeND .25a	4	14¼	15	+1
Prov Lfe Acc .68	1	33	35	
Reliable Life .80		13½	14½	
Repub Nat Life	39	3¾	4	
Safeco Cp 1	28	23	23½	
StPaulCos .72	51	25¾	26¼	+ ⅛
SecurAmLfe .20r	19	6¼	6⅞	
SecurConn Lfe	8	5	5¾	+ ¼
SecLfe&Acc .36	7	6⅛	6⅝	
SecurLfeGa s		7	8	
So Caro Ins .40		8¾	9½	
SouUnAls .10e	5	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
SouthlandFin .30	161	11	11½	
Sowstrn Lfe .92	48	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
SoverelgnCp .05e	5	3⅞	4¼	
StdLifeIndna .25	3	9	9½	
StdSec Life	1	5⅞	6⅞	
Statesm Grp .25e		3¾	4¼	
Surety Finl .87	7	2	2⅝	
ThomJeffLf .10e		3¼	4¼	
TimeHolding .58	18	9½	10½	
TransprtLfe .08e	49	3⅜	3⅞	
Unicoa	z22	18½	19½	
UnitAmer Life	3	3⅛	3⅞	
UnitFireCas .85e		17	18	
UnitFireIns .50		6⅛	6⅞	
Unit Guaranty	72	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
UnitLibrtyLfe 1e		5¾	6½	
UnitSav Life		2¼	3	
UnitSvcLife .40	1	7⅜	7¾	
Variable Annut	78	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
Vico Corp	65	2⅛	2⅞	
WestnCasSur .68	2	15¾	16¼	+ ⅜
WestnStaLfe .25a	z86	8¼	9	
Windsor Life		1⅞	2⅜	
Wld Svc Lfe .10e	67	5¾	6½	+ ⅛
Zenith Nat Ins	12	1⅜	2¼	
Zenith United		1½	2	

BANCO DO BRASIL S.A.

HOME OFFICE: BRASILIA (BRAZIL)

WISHES TO RECTIFY A SLIGHT TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR IN THE RECENTLY PUBLISHED FIGURES WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF ITS NET CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF DECEMBER 31, 1974.

Liabilities (corrected)

	1973 F.Fr.	1974 F.Fr.	1974 $
Capital accounts	2.278.834.951	3.461.841.784	778.904.665
Reserves	3.363.857.530	4.133.925,540	930.121.620
Retained income	3.554.391.129	—	—

PARIS BRANCH

49-51 Avenue George-V, 75363 PARIS CEDEX 08.

Telephone: 723.54.26 - Telex: 61723

Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. consolidated statement of financial condition, as of December 27th, 1974.

ASSETS	
Cash and Securities on Deposit	
Cash (includes time deposits of $39.144.000 in 1974 and $49.923.000 in 1973)	$ 72,037,000
Cash segregated in compliance with Federal and other regulations	22.176,000
Securities on deposit in compliance with Federal and other regulations, at market value	65,005,000
	159,218,000
Receivables	
Brokers and dealers	107,352,000
Customers (less reserve for bad debts of $15,651,000 in 1974, and $10,514,000 in 1973)	1,371,004,000
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	529,892,000
Other	70,755,000
	2,079,003,000
Securities Inventory at Market Value	
Bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and commercial paper	533,396,000
United States and Canadian governments	967,833,000
States and municipalities	91,530,000
Corporates	95,420,000
	1,688,179,000
Other	
Membership in exchanges, at cost (market value, $3,884,000 in 1974, and $4,364,000 in 1973)	4,693,000
Investment securities, principally bonds, at amortized cost (market value, $25,885,000 in 1974, and $22,932,000 in 1973)	30,744,000
Office equipment and installations (less accumulated depreciation of $33,941,000 in 1974 and $27,386,000 in 1973)	65,746,000
Deferred insurance policy acquisition costs	28,794,000
Other assets	68,177,000
	198,154,000
Total	$4,124,554,000

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
LIABILITIES	
Loans and Payables	
Collateral bank loans	$ 945,637,000
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,254,354,000
Brokers and dealers	176,518,000
Customers	723,101,000
Insurance policy benefits	24,842,000
Drafts payable	130,749,000
Other	50,464,000
	3,305,665,000
Commitments for Securities Sold but Not Yet Purchased at Market Value	
United States and Canadian governments	104,247,000
Other	23,732,000
	127,979,000
Accrued Liabilities and Expenses	
Income taxes	36,396,000
Employee compensation and benefits	46,374,000
Other	62,138,000
	144,908,000
Subordinated Debt	40,000,000
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Preferred stock, par value $25 per share—authorized 1,000,000 shares; outstanding 201,952 shares Series A, 4% cumulative, redeemable at par value	5,049,000
Common stock, par value $1.33⅓ per share—authorized 60,000,000 shares, issued 36,140,179 shares in 1974 and 35,705,492 shares in 1973	48,187,000
Paid-in capital	88,527,000
Retained earnings	365,648,000
Total	*507,411,000*
Less common stock in treasury, at cost—148,161 shares in 1974 and 43,395 shares in 1973	1,409,000
Total shareholders' equity	506,002,000
Total	$4,124,554,000

MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED

Branches, subsidiaries and affiliates in
Amsterdam, Athens, Barcelona, Beirut, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cannes, Caracas, Dubai, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Hong Kong, Kuwait, London, Lugano, Madrid, Manila, Milan, Panama City, Paris, Rome, Rotterdam, São Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Taipei, Tokyo, Vienna, Zurich.
Joint ventures in
Hong Kong—Trident International Finance Limited, London—Merrill Lynch-Brown Shipley Bank Limited, Tehran—Irano Merrill Lynch.

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

NEW ISSUE

VOLVO

U.S. $6,000,000

Aktiebolaget Volvo

9¾% Bonds due April 15, 1985

Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Securities Underwriter Limited

APRIL 28, 1975

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

(Continued from Page 10.)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
w4⅝96	34	28½	28	28½	+ ½
0s99	37	74	73½	74	
cv5¼88	16	55½	55½	56⅛	− ½
4⅝88	5	62	62	62	
10⅛61	30	106	103½	103½	−3½
4⅝s89	8	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	− ⅛
.40s95	30	84⅛	84	84	− ½
7s76	6	98⅛	98⅛	98½	+ ⅛
8⅞s09	98	94	92⅛	92⅛	−1⅞
8.2s04	32	89½	88⅛	89⅛	+1
8s03	56	88	87	88	+1
7⅝s07	41	83	80	80	−3
6⅛79	60	94½	92⅛	92⅛	−2⅛
cv6s95	69	71⅛	71	71	− ⅛
9.35s	77	104	102⅛	104	+ ⅞
7⅛s13	3	85	85⅛	85⅛	−1
7⅛s12	15	83⅛	81⅛	81⅛	−1⅛
7⅛s11	22	81⅛	81	81	
10s81	287	104⅛	103⅛	103⅛	
6s80f	12	10	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
6s90f	4	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	−1⅛
5s2013f	15	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞s2013f	48	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
4s98f	11	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅞s97r	10	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
3⅛s00f	3	12	12	12	+2⅞
s98r	9	9	9	9	
3s86	5	61	60½	61	+1
2⅞s75f	50	28	28	28	
s73f	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+1⅛
4s73f	1	8	8	8	
4s07f	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4s53f	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
10.6s82	20	107⅛	105	105	−1
9⅛s05	5	95	94⅛	94⅛	+ ½
7⅝s81	99	96	95	96	+2
s2090	71	103½	101	101⅛	+ ½
9s14	192	99⅛	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
s2015	356	96⅞	95⅛	96⅛	− ½
.30s12	68	92	89	89⅛	−3⅛
s2005	29	91⅛	89	89	−2⅛
8s83	292	99	98	98⅛	− ⅞
s2006	25	85	84⅛	84⅛	+ ⅛
s82	3	72½	72⅛	72½	
12.6s81	160	109	105½	106½	−1⅛
8.2s05	477	93⅛	92⅛	93	− ½
4⅛s87	14	62	62	62	+ ½
3⅛s93	5	62½	62⅛	62⅛	+1⅛
2⅞s80	4	70½	70½	70½	
s2015	2	49½	49⅛	49⅛	− ½
In 4s95	11	53⅛	53	53	− ⅛
us 9s88	96	78	73	73	−7
9⅛s79	206	62½	60	60½	−2
cv4s92	35	53	52	52½	
8⅝s76	41	102	100⅛	101½	− ½
8⅛75	7	100	100	100	− ⅛
s90	159	100	99⅛	99⅞	− ⅛
s79	2	87	87	87	−2½
s77	7	92½	92½	92½	−1
4s97	9	52⅛	51½	52⅛	+ ⅛
3s2047	1	33	33	33	
s2047r	18	33	32⅛	38	
4s88	5	57	57	57	− ⅛
2⅛s75	5	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
cv4½87	57	66	65	65	
6⅞s	5	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+2⅛
7½s94	27	76½	75½	75½	−1
10s14	108	105	105⅛	105	
7⅝11	6	88½	87	87	− ½
7⅛05	4	83⅛	83½	83½	
cv6s99	3	63½	63½	63½	
9⅛s99	38	99	99	99	−4½
6s98	6	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	− ⅞
cv4⅞87	48	53	51⅞	52½	−1
cv7½s96	349	87	83⅞	85	−2¼
5s93	29	61¼	60	61¼	+ ¾
7⅞s12	107	88½	87	87	−1
7⅛s11	40	82⅛	81	82	−2½
10s81	56	106	105	105½	+ ⅛
12⅛s81	30	109	108	108	− ⅛
10⅛s82	214	101⅛	100½	101	− ½
7⅛s76	15	99	99	99	+1½
6⅛s79	14	91¼	89	89	+ ⅛
cv5⅛88	3	62¼	62⅛	62⅛	− ½
9s2000	1	96	96	96	
cv6⅛s95	83	86⅛	85	85⅞	+2⅛
7⅛s96	5	73	73	73	−1
v5⅛s86	2	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+6⅛
9.35s99	25	98⅛	98	98	− ½
9s97	55	103½	102	102	−2½
7⅞s01	2	78	78	78	−2
cv4½92	51	77	76	76	− ½
9.85s82	72	105⅛	104½	104½	−1⅛
9⅛s06	411	100½	99½	100	−1
9⅛s06	108	99	96	96	−1⅜
8⅞s02	57	97	95¾	95⅛	− ⅛
8s03	20	87⅛	87	87	+1
7⅛05A	12	86	85⅛	86	+ ⅛
4s80ZZ	38	84	81	82	−2½
7⅛s04	20	81	79⅛	79⅛	−4⅛
7⅛s03	23	83	81⅛	83	
E 5s99	44	77½	70	71⅛	+ ½
E 5s91	5	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+1⅛
4⅝s92	6	60⅛	60	60	−4
4⅝s86	20	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	− ½
4⅛s90	17	60	59½	59½	−3½
4⅛s95	5	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
3⅛s78	19	87	86⅛	87	+ ¾
3⅛s85	5	64½	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛s82	10	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+1
3⅛s84 X	2	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
G&E 3s77	98	90	88⅛	89⅛	−1⅛
G&E 3s79	4	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	−1
G&E 3s83	18	67	65⅛	67	
ISv 9s55	35	100⅛	99⅛	100	− ⅛
IwTl 8⅛s08	45	96⅛	95⅛	95⅞	− ⅛
IwTl 8⅛s10	33	95⅛	93	94	−1½
IwTel 7s79	10	96½	96½	96½	− ⅛
SwA 6s87	7	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	− ⅛
&T 9⅛s11	404	107⅛	101	101⅛	+ ⅞
&T 9⅛s04	91	101½	98	98	−2
&T 9.1s84	51	104⅛	103	103	−2
&T 9s81	191	103½	103	103⅛	− ⅛
&T 8⅛s06	75	97	95⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
T 8.65s05	133	94⅛	93⅛	94⅛	+2⅛
&T 7.8s07	33	85⅛	84⅛	84⅛	−1⅛
&T 7⅛s09	4	82⅛	82	82⅛	+ ½
&T 7⅛s80	91	96⅛	95⅛	96	− ⅛
&T 7⅛s08	21	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	− ⅛
T 6⅝s79	27	94⅛	94	94⅛	−1½
&T 3⅛s91	12	57⅛	57	57	− ⅛
T 3⅛s78	3	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+ ⅛
T 2⅛s86	24	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	+1⅛
T 2⅛s85	3	58	58	58	−7
1⅛s86	86	78	75⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛s86	117	75⅛	73½	75⅛	+1⅛
s98	131	59⅛	57⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛s89	430	31⅛	29⅛	30⅛	− ½
4⅛s79	4	70⅛	70	70	
4⅛s84	16	42½	40	40	−3¼
4⅛s86	305	30	29	29⅛	
4s92	5	53	52⅛	53	
C 6⅛s93f	12	55	54⅛	55	+ ⅛
cv5s82	2	77⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
9s99	10	99½	99½	99½	
8⅞s95	44	98⅛	97	97⅛	− ⅛
9.45s81	139	103½	101⅛	102	+ ⅞
4⅛s84	3	68	68	68	
cv7s94	58	94	92½	92⅛	−1⅛
10⅛s82	98	105⅛	103	104⅛	− ⅛
L1 3s75	2	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+7-32
4⅛s81f	20	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ½
4⅛s54f	11	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
9⅛s95	4	98	97⅛	97⅛	−1
8⅝s76	93	100½	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝s96	33	86⅛	85	85	−1
7⅛s98	7	8⅛	81⅛	81⅛	−3⅛
7⅜s88	18	83	82	83	−1⅛
cv5⅛s96	118	68	66⅛	68	− ½
8⅛s85	60	98⅛	97⅛	97⅛	− ⅛
8⅝s96	86	112⅛	109	112	+3
s99	1	95	95	95	−1½
s97	108	90	86⅛	86⅛	−3⅛
7⅛s78	95	99	97⅛	99	− ⅞
12⅛s81	544	107⅛	105	105⅛	− ⅛
8⅛s76	47	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛s04	13	79	78⅛	78⅛	−4⅛
8⅛s96	100	80½	76	76	−4
8s75	103	100 9-32	100	100⅛	
s2000	33	73	70	70	−3
7⅛s98	5	71	71	71	
s2001	70	70⅛	69	69⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛s93	25	63	63	63	−3⅛
6⅛s97	104	62⅛	60	61	+1
5s89	22	55⅛	56⅛	56⅛	−4⅛
4⅛s87	1	57½	57⅛	57⅛	−3⅛
4⅛s94	8	47	47	47	−3
5⅛s83	5	62	62	62	+1
6⅛s04	1	98	98	98	−2
3.85s22	30	102	101	102	+1
8⅛s85	176	99⅛	98⅛	98⅛	−1⅞
10s77	37	88½	86⅛	88⅛	+ ⅛
s2001	17	85	84⅛	85	− ½
cv5⅛s94	43	57	48	49⅛	−4⅛
cv4⅛s89	94	96	95	96	+1⅛
9⅛s75	22	100⅛	99⅛	100	− ⅛
9⅛s82	120	103⅛	102⅛	102½	+ ½
cv4s97	76	54⅛	52⅛	53½	+ ½
10⅛s80	163	102⅞	101	102½	−1⅛
10⅛s04	15	100	100	100	+1⅛
9⅛s05	36	97	95⅛	96⅛	+4⅛
9⅛s09	5	83	83	83	−1⅛
9s95	17	98⅛	98	98	+ ⅛
8⅛s05	177	95⅛	95	95⅛	− ⅛
7s2002	50	86⅛	84⅛	84½	−1⅛
s9?	22	84⅛	84	84	+ ½
12s04	64	110⅛	109	109⅛	− ⅛
9s95	40	95	93⅛	93½	−2⅛
8⅛s94	32	88½	85⅛	85⅛	−2⅛
4⅞s77	31	94⅛	93⅛	93⅛	− ⅛
3⅛s75	5	98½	98⅛	98½	+ ⅛
3⅛s83	10	66	66	66	+11
9⅛s87	15	103⅛	103	103	−1
8s04	16	87⅛	85	87⅛	+2⅛
10⅛s83	163	104⅛	101⅛	103	−3
10s85	24	101	100	100	−1
4⅛s94	32	63	62⅛	63	+ ⅛
0s92	44	106	105	105	−1
s90	30	101	99⅛	99⅛	− ½
5	88	100	99⅛	99⅛	− ¼
4⅛s92	108	59	57⅛	58	− ⅛
cv8s95	1	89	89	89	
cv5s96	252	49½	49⅛	49⅛	+ ½
7⅛s85	175	46	43	45⅛	+1⅛
7s94	248	26½	35	36	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
RapAm92 7s94	162	37½	35⅝	37½	+1⅝
RapidAm 6s88	181	34⅝	33½	34⅝	+ ¾
vIReads 3⅛s95f	433	30¼	28	30¼	+2¼
RdgBa cv5⅛s88	63	93	89⅞	90	+1
RelianGp 9⅞s98	91	60	57¾	60	+2
RelianGp 9⅝s99	183	60	57⅝	60	+1¾
RepMt cv7½90	31	57¼	54	54	−2
Rep Stl 8.90s95	9	96	95	95	+1
Rep Stl 4⅜s85	2	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
Rever cv5½s92	107	59	57	58⅞	+1⅜
Reylnd 7⅝s2001	20	81⅛	81	81⅛	
ReyM cv4½s91	52	59	57⅝	58½	− ½
Rey Tob 7⅞s94	10	89¾	89⅝	89⅝	+ ⅛
Reyn Tob 7s89	1	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+ ⅛
RiegelT cv5s93	25	54	51½	51½	−1½
RochGE 10⅜s83	3	106	105	105	−1
RochT cv4¾s94	19	69½	68	69½	+1
RockInt 7.3s77	58	98½	96⅝	96¾	− ⅝
Rockln cv4⅞s87	26	59	59	59	
Rockln cv4¾s91	35	56	55	55	−2¼
Rohr cv 5⅛s86	9	56¼	56	56	
RyderS 11½s90	86	83½	83	83	−1
RyderS 9¼s82	42	83¼	83	83⅛	
Safeco 7s78	10	97¼	97¼	97¼	− ¼
SafewyS 7.4s97	10	83½	83⅛	83⅛	+1 ¼
SLSF 5s2006f	7	48¼	48	48¼	+ ½
StLouSF 4s97	2	48	48	48	−1
StReg cv4⅞s97	18	95	92¼	95	+5
SanDGE 9.3s79	24	103½	102	102½	− ½
Sander cv12s92	121	92	91½	91¾	+ ¾
Sanders cv5s92	45	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	−2⅛
SaFeIn cv6¼s98	191	90¼	86⅞	87¼	−2⅝
SaFePip 8¼s80	50	99½	99	99	− ½
SealRIEs 8⅝s80	174	65	62⅞	65	+2⅛
Schlitz 9⅛s99	13	100½	100	100	− ½
Schlitz 7.20s96	55	80	80	80	−4
SCM Cp 9½s90	12	98	90	90	−1
SCM Cp 5⅜s87	6	69½	68½	69½	+ ⅞
SCM cv 5½s88	91	65½	64½	65	
ScottP 8⅝s2000	5	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	−2⅛
ScottP 8.15s85	293	101	100½	100½	+1⅜
SbdCsL 8.35s96	9	84	81¾	84	−2
Seagrm 7½s98	48	99	97¼	97¼	−3¾
Searle 7⅝s80	1	97	97	97	
Sears R 8⅝s95	264	100¼	98⅝	100	− ¼
Sears R 8⅛s76	212	102	100⅛	101	− ¼
Sears R 7⅝s85	295	96¼	95⅝	96	− ½
Sears R 6⅝s93	79	83	81⅞	83	+1⅛
Sears R 4⅝s83	95	81¾	80¾	81¾	+ ¼
SearRAc 8⅜s86	82	98⅞	97⅝	98⅛	− ½
SearsR Ac 5s82	22	82	81⅜	81¼	−1⅛
SearRAc 4⅞s77	3	93¾	93¾	93¾	
SeatrnL cv6s94	226	27¾	25¼	27¾	+ ¼
ShellOil 5.30s99	7	72	71½	72	
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	17	75½	75	75	− ½
Shell PL 7½s99	30	84½	84⅛	84½	+ ½
SherW cv6¼s95	6	107½	104	104	−3⅛
SherW 5.45s92	7	72	72	72	
Signal 8.85s94	46	89	88	88	−1
Sinclair 4.60s88	19	70	69⅛	69⅛	− ⅞
Sinclr cv4⅝s86	28	137	133½	133½	+1
Singer 8¼s76	290	99⅛	98½	99⅛	+ ⅝
Singer 8s80	69	69	68	68	− ¼
SkellyO 8.15s76	10	100½	100½	100½	− ½
Skil Co cv5s92	6	45	45	45	−1
SmitKn 8.15s84	95	100	98⅝	98⅞	− ⅛
Socony 2½s76	2	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
SohioBP 8⅝s83	170	100½	99½	100	+ ½
Sol B cv4½s92	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	−2⅝
SoCenBl 10s14	160	105⅞	105	105	−1¼
SoCenBl 8¼s04	35	92	90	90	− ¾
SoCenBl 8¼s13	71	92	90½	90½	−1
SoCenBl 7⅝s07	10	83½	81⅝	81⅝	− ⅛
SpesBk cv4⅞97	16	53½	53½	53½	
SoBellT 9.05s03	306	100½	98⅞	99⅞	− ⅛
SoBellTel 8s14	17	89	87⅛	87⅛	−2⅛
SoBellT 7⅝s10	10	85	83½	83½	−2⅛
SoBellT 7.60s08	28	83	82⅝	82⅞	−2
SoBellT 7⅜s10	17	83	80⅛	83	
SoBellTel 7s78	78	99⅛	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
SoBellT 6½s79	1	96	96	96	
SoCalE cv3⅞s80	110	75⅛	75	75½	−1⅛
SoCalGs 10⅛s81	25	106	105⅞	106	− ¾
SoCalG 8.65s95	15	91	90	90	− ½
SoNGas 9⅜s76	85	102	101½	101⅝	− ⅛
SoNGas 6⅞s79	29	95	94⅛	94⅛	− ⅞
SoNEngT 9⅝s10	119	102½	100¼	100¼	−2¼
SoNEngT 8⅛s08	16	88⅛	87⅛	88⅛	+1⅛
SoPac 5⅛s83	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
SoPac 4⅝s81	33	78⅛	76¼	78	+1
S PacOr 4⅝s77	35	95¼	93⅝	93⅞	− ½
SwnBIT 9.25s15	402	101	100	100	−1
SwnBIT 8⅝s07	52	97¼	97	97⅛	− ⅛
SwBellT 8⅛s14	60	93	91	92½	+1½

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SwnBIT 8.20s82	236	101⅛	99¾	101	+ ⅛
SwnBIT 7⅝s09	51	88⅛	87⅞	87⅞	−1⅞
SwBellT 7⅞s13	50	85⅞	84⅜	84⅜	−1⅞
SwBellT 7⅜s12	10	82	81⅛	81⅛	−1⅛
SwBellT 7s78	17	98⅛	96½	96½	−2⅛
SwnBIT 6⅞s11	3	78	78	78	+1
SwBellT 6⅛s79	55	95½	94⅛	94⅛	−1⅛
SwBellT 2¾s85	20	64	63⅞	64	
Sw PS 8⅜s75	3	100 17-32	100 17-32	100 17-32	
Spiegel 5¼s83	8	66½	66½	66½	− ⅛
Sprag cv4⅞92	24	46½	45	45⅛	− ⅛
StBrand 6⅛s93	3	77	77	77	
StdOilCal 7s96	197	83⅞	83⅛	83⅝	− ⅛
St O Cal 5⅜s92	56	77	74⅛	74⅛	−3⅛
St O Cal 4⅜s83	17	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	−1⅛
StdOInd 9.7s99	1017	102⅛	101⅛	101⅛	− ½
StOilInd 9.2s04	157	102⅛	101½	101½	−1
Std OilInd 6s91	80	79⅛	77⅛	77⅛	− ½
Std OilInd 6s98	76	76½	75	76⅛	+ ⅛
StOilInd 4½s83	29	77	75⅛	76½	−1½
StOilInd 3⅛s82	4	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
StOOh 8½s2000	32	92⅛	91	91	−1½
St OlOh 4⅜s82	2	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
Std Packg 6s90	25	44	42⅛	42⅛	−4⅛
StPkg cv5¼s90	78	42½	40⅛	40⅛	−1⅛
StPrud cv6½90	24	65	64	65	
StaMutInv 9s80	29	58⅛	57	57⅛	
Stauff cv4½s91	349	130	121	130	+7⅝
Stokely 8s98	21	87	85	85	−1
Storer cv4½s86	18	67	67	67	
SuavSh cv5s97	9	38	37	37	
SunOil 8½s2000	30	92	91	92	+ ½
Sun Oil 7¾s76	44	102⅛	101	101	− ⅛
Sun Oil 4⅝s90	30	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	− ⅛
Sundst cv5s93	24	57	56⅛	57	+ ⅛
SunsM cv6½s89	113	92	90⅛	91	+1
SutroMtg 6⅝s82	19	56⅛	55	55	−1
Sybron cv4½s87	70	71	68	71	+3
Talcott 9⅛s76	23	95½	95	95	−1
TalcotN cv6s94	103	37	35½	37	+ ½
Tandy 10s94	109	83	81	83	+ ½
Tappn cv5¼s94	10	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+1
Teledy 10s04	366	73	71	73	+1
Teledy 7s99	25	55	54½	54⅞	+1
Teledy 6⅛s92	2	56	56	56	+4⅛
Teledy cv3½s92	89	41	39	41	+2
Telex Cp 9s96	270	35	33⅛	35	+1
Tenneco 9s79	45	103	102½	102½	+ ⅛
Tenneco 9s94	37	93⅞	93	93⅞	− ⅛
Tenneco 8⅜s75	272	101⅛	100	100⅛	− ⅛
Tenneco 7s93	49	75⅛	74⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
Tennco cv5¼92	264	82	80⅛	80⅛	−2½
Tenneco 6s79	98	89⅛	88⅛	88⅛	− ⅞
TVA 9¼s95	11	107	107	107	
TVA8.10s79	203	102½	101⅜	101⅜	− ⅛
TVA 8.05s99	95	94½	93⅛	94	
TVA 8.05s99r	42	94½	93⅛	93⅛	
TVA 7⅞s98C	45	89⅛	89	89	− ½
TVA 7.70s98	60	89⅛	89	89	−1
TVA 7.40s97D	106	87	85	85⅞	−1⅛
TVA 7.40s97Dr	13	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
TVA 7.35s97B	110	86	85	85	−1
TVA 7.35s97Br	9	86	86	86	
TVA 7.35s97C	48	86⅛	84½	85⅛	− ⅞
TVA 7.35s98A	116	86⅛	84⅛	85⅛	−1
TVA 7.35s98A r	4	86	86	86	
TVA 7.35s98B	105	85⅛	85	85⅛	− ⅛
TVA 7.35s98Br	15	85⅛	85	85	
TVA 7⅛s76	98	101	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
TVA 7⅛s76r	5	100	100	100	
TVA 7s97	193	83⅛	82⅛	82⅛	− ⅞
TVA 7s97r	118	83⅞	82⅞	83⅞	
Ter ASL 2⅞s85	5	60	60	60	
Tesoro cv5¼s89	195	93⅛	90⅛	91½	−1½
Texaco 7¾s2001	52	90¼	88½	88½	−2⅛
Texaco 5⅝s97	122	74⅛	71	71	−2⅛
TexasCo 3⅝s83	28	73½	72½	72½	−1
TexGsTr 8⅝s84	3	99⅛	99½	99½	+2½
Tex NO 3⅛s90	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
Texfi cv4⅜s96	36	33	31⅛	31⅛	−1⅛
TideM cv5¼s91	4	126	126	126	+4⅛
ToledoEd 10s82	14	105½	104	104	−1½
TWA 11s86	95	90½	88⅛	90½	+1
TWA 10s85	58	89⅛	87	87	−2⅞
TWA 6½s78f	256	64⅛	63	63½	+ ⅛
TWA cv5s94	370	40	38⅛	38⅛	− ⅛
TWA cv4s92	257	33½	31½	31⅛	− ⅛
TranFin 10s77	67	103	102½	102⅛	− ⅛
TranFin 7⅞s81	15	76	75	75	
Travler 8.70s85	43	96	93	93	−3
TriSoMt cv7s92	3	37¼	37¼	37¼	
UGI Cp 8⅛s75	40	102⅛	100⅛	102½	+2
UnCarb 8⅝s05	133	96⅛	95⅞	96	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
UnCarb 5.30s97	85	70½	69½	70½	+ ½
UnElMo 2⅛s80	9	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
UnOCal 8⅝s82	114	101⅛	100	100	− ⅛
Un OCal 8⅛s76	131	102	100⅛	100⅛	− ⅛
Un OCal 6⅛s78	28	76⅛	74	75	+1
UnOCal 6⅛s86	25	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	+ ⅛
UPacC cv4½s99	74	134½	126½	134½	+8
Un Pac 8⅜s85	76	102½	100	101	−1½
Un Pac 7.20s76	6	99⅛	99½	99½	− ⅛
Uniroy cv5¼s96	261	58½	57⅛	58½	+ ⅛
UnAirL cv5s91	45	67	66⅛	66⅛	
U AirL cv4¼s92	92	53½	52	52	−1
UAirc cv5⅛s91	237	75	72	75	+1⅛
UnAirc 4⅛s88	1	52	52	52	
UAirc cv4½s92	711	67	63⅞	67	+2½
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	207	54⅛	52	52½	−1⅛
Un Brnd 6⅛s88	85	45⅛	44	44½	− ⅛
U Bran cv5¼s94	360	36	33	33½	− ⅛
UnGasP 8⅝s89	20	81½	81½	81½	− ⅛
UnGasP 5⅝s80	14	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+ ⅛
UnGasP 5⅝s82	5	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	
UnGasP 5⅛s77	12	93	92⅛	92⅛	−1
UnGasP 5s78	15	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+ ⅛
UnJerBk 7⅝s	15	71	71	71	−1
UnMrch 9½s95	5	88	88	88	−2
UnMrch cv4s90	24	51½	50⅛	51½	+ ⅞
U Nuclr cv5s88	70	58½	56½	56½	−3
US Ind 7¼s97	8	62	62	62	+2
US Plywd 8s96	30	83	80⅛	83	
US Rlt cv5⅛s89	15	40	40	40	−1½
US Steel 7¾s01	10	89	87½	87½	+1
US Steel 4⅝s96	204	61	60	60⅛	− ¼
US Steel 4⅛s86	22	73	72⅛	72⅛	−1⅛
U SSteel 4s83	13	74½	74⅛	74⅛	−1⅛
UnitUtil cv5s93	40	65	65	65⅛	+ ⅛
Upjohn 8⅛s85	171	99½	98⅛	98½	− ⅞
UtahPL 10⅛s83	45	105	103	103	−1⅛
UV Ind cv5¼93	189	70⅛	67⅛	70½	+2⅞
UV Ind 5⅝s95	7	55	53⅛	53½	−2⅛
VerYNuc 9⅝s98	10	91	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅞
VaE Pw 9⅞s81	5	72	72	72	+4⅛
VirgRy inc6s08	6	58	55	56½	−1⅛
Virg Ry 3s95	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
Wabash 7¼s77	76	100½	98½	98½	
Wabash 4⅛s91	4	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	−6⅛
Wag El 6⅞s86	4	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	− ⅛
Walgrn cv5½91	10	64	64	64	− ¾
WallM cv6½91	10	66	65½	66	+ ⅛
Wash G 8⅞s75	40	100½	99⅞	100½	+ ⅛
WeanU cv5¼93	143	50	48⅛	49⅛	+1⅛
Wean 5½s93n	75	50⅛	49	50⅛	+ ⅞
vIWShr 4s2361f	27	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
vIWShr 4s2361r	4	11⅛	9⅛	11⅛	
WnAccep 9½s79	39	101½	101½	101½	−1
WnArL cv5¼93	169	80	76	76	−3
WnBncp 7⅛s82	9	92	91	92	+1
Wn Elec 8⅝s95	72	96⅛	95	95	− ¼
WU Cp 10⅛s97	102	74⅛	71⅛	74⅛	+2⅛
WU Co cv5¼97	172	44	42⅛	43½	− ⅛
WnUnT 8.45s96	116	62	60⅛	62	+1⅛
WnUnT 9.10s98	5	60	60	60	
WnUnT 7.90s97	50	58	57½	58	+1
WnUnTel 6¼s89	113	53	50½	53	+2½
WnUn Tel 5s92	1	40	40	40	
WestgCr 7.6s97	5	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	−3⅛
WestgCr 7.2s78	25	94⅛	93	94	+1
WestgEl 8⅝s95	308	90⅛	88⅛	89½	− ⅛
WestgEl 5⅝s92	1	66	66	66	
Weyrhsr 8.9s04	36	99⅛	99	99	
Weyrh 8⅝s2000	8	96	94⅛	94⅛	−3⅛
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	31	102⅛	101	101	
Weyrhsr 8s85	245	98⅛	97⅛	97⅛	− ⅞
Weyerh 7.65s94	10	91	88	88	+ ⅛
Weyerh 5.20s91	13	72⅛	71⅞	71⅞	−2⅛
Whirl 5⅝s86	10	81	81	81	+ ⅛
WhitCn cv5¼92	169	80⅛	74	80⅛	+5⅞
WhitM cv5⅛93	7	54⅛	54	54	− ⅛
Whittkr 10s88	38	72	70½	71	+ ⅛
Wickes cv9s99	51	79½	79	79½	
Wickes cv5¼s94	14	51	50½	51	
WillRs cv5¼s89	5	79	79	79	− ¼
WillRs cv4¼92	30	73⅛	72⅛	72⅛	− ⅛
Wms Cos 11s81	123	103⅛	102	103⅛	− ⅛
WiscTel 8s14	3	90	90	90	+1
WiscTel 7¼s07	20	82⅛	82	82⅛	+ ⅛
Witco cv4½s93	76	65	61	62⅞	−3⅛
Woolwrth 9s99	102	86½	84⅛	87⅛	−1⅛
Woolwth 7⅛s96	15	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
Womet cv5½s94	13	72½	72	72½	+1½
Wyly cv7¼s95	144	33	32½	33	− ½
Xerox 8⅝s99	12	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	−1⅛
Xerox 8.2s82	457	99⅛	99	99⅛	+ ⅛
Xerox cv6s95	285	105½	102⅛	103	−2⅛
YngSh 10½2000	38	93⅛	92	92⅛	−1⅛
Zapata cv4⅝88	15	68	66⅞	66⅞	−2⅛
Zapat cv4⅝88B	27	66	64⅛	64⅛	−1⅛
Zapat cv4⅝88C	65	67	65⅛	65⅛	−1⅛
Zayre Cp 8s96	75	58⅛	56	58⅛	+2⅛
Zayre cv5⅛s94	75	41	40	40	−1
Zurn cv5⅝94	64	58½	58	58	

ALAN S. HOSKINS, F.C.A.,
...ly Treasurer and Director of ...rand Bahama Petroleum Company Ltd., has been appointed ...hief Financial Officer of ...R PETROLEUM TRADING LTD.

...F. REAL ESTATE
Listed on the ...xembourg Stock Exchange
Quote April 25, 1975
...rs Francs 22 (U.S. $0.75)
...on:
...rporation of Bahamas Limited, ...x N-7.788, Nassau, Bahamas.

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account
DM Basis

S. Africa 8¾-82	97	98½
Australia 8-86	99	100½
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	85	87
Canada 7-80	90	92 ind
Centrest 8¾-85	101½	103
CCA 6⅞-80	98½	100
CCA 7-84	96½	98
CCA 8-88	98	99½
CECA 5⅞-86	90	91½
CFE 6½-86	79	80½
CFE 7¼-78	98½	100
CFE 8¾-79	100½	102
Communaute Urb. 8-86	96	97½
Credit Nat 8-86	98½	101
CUF 6½-77	93	95 ind
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-88	96½	98
E.S.B (Irl.) 8¼-88	95	96½
Escom 7-78	97	99
Escom 8¼-86	90	92
Escom 8¼-88	103	105
Fomento 5½-78	91	93 ind
Greater 8¾-84	89½	91
Imatran 6-78	95½	97
Manitoba 7-89	94½	96
Manitoba 9-82	104	106
Nancy 8-86	91	93½
Norges Kommunalb 7¾-86	97½	99
North Scot. 8-84	97	98½
Rodernes 6-89	100	102
Reed 6¾-83	91	92½
Sacor 4 6¾-77	93	95 ind
S.D.R. 8-86	99½	101
SNCF 7½-88	96	97½
Watney 7-84	85	87
A.C.C. 10-79	100½	101½
Apel 9½-85	99	100
Basr 1-91	68½	70½
Cop City 10-79	102½	103½
G.I.S. 9¾-83	98½	99
Iceland 8½-88	93	94½
Iceland 10-94	102	103
Imatran 9¾-85	98	99
St Oil ind 8-88	90½	91½
Brisa 8¾-89	79	81 ind
Pechiney 8¾-89	93½	94½
Optirente 8-88	98	99
Oslo 8⅞-82	95½	96½
Oslo 10-81 (PL)	102	103
Ireland 9½-83 (RP)	99	100

Deutsche Marks
(Average price)

Australia 7-72-87	91
Copenhagen 6¾-87	71½
Courtaulds 7¾-87	83
Courtaulds 8½-87	73.30
Daimler 8-86	100
Elec Council 7¾-86	87.40
ESCOM 6¾-87	72
Eurofima 6¾-87	83
IIB 7¾-83	92.85
Finland 7-82	81.80
Hammersley 6¾-87	75½
IAD 6¾-87	80 90
ICI 6¾-82	73
KHD 6¾-87	82½
KLM 8½-85	97½
New Zealand 7-87	89¼

Ontario Hydro 6½-87	85½
Ontario Hydro 7½-88	92½
Philip Morris 6¾-87	89½
Quebec 6½-89	84.35
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	84½
Saab 7¾-86	90½
Tenneco 7¾-88	92¼
Worldbank 6½-83	88.65
Worldbank 6¾-87	86½

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	78	80
CECA 8-85	95	96½
E N E L 7¾-88	80	82
Eurofima 7¾-87	95½	97
Interfrigo 7½-86	87	89

* For trading in DM

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6½-87	80	82
EIB 7-86	86	88
Burmah 7-86	64	66
Cons Eur 7-87	80	82
Denmark 6¾-87	78	80
Gr Met Rot 8¾-87	48	50
Finland 7-87	80	82
ISE 6½-87	61	63
Oslo 6¾-87	80	82
Reed 6¾-87	58	60
Slater 7¼-87	71	73

French Francs

Air Liquide 8¼-81	91	93
BASF 7½-87	79	80½
CNT 7½-84	87	89
EIB 7¾-81	90	92
Gervais 8-87	72	74
New Zeal 7¼-87	77	79
Oslo 7¼-87	77	79
Petrol BP 7-80	87	89
Quebec 7½-87	80	82
Renault 7¼-87	76	78
Rhone-Poulenc 7½-87	77	79
Roussel 7-79	93	95
Ug Kuhlmann 8-78	94	96
World Bank 7¼-87	77	79

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	105½	106½
AMRO 9½-79	104½	105½
Arbed 8½-80	94	95
BP 8-79	93½	94½
Cons Foods 6½-80	93¾	94¾
Eurofima 5¾-79	93	94
EIB 9¼-79	103	104
Govett 6½-79	96½	97½
Holl Inns 6¼-79	88½	89½
KLM 6-79	92¼	93¼
Ned Gas Un 9¾-79	104	105
New Zealand 6¼-79	95	96
Philips 6-79	93¾	94¾
Sperry 6½-79	96¼	97¼
St Brands 6½-79	96½	97½

Kredietlux Indices

	18 April	24 April
U.A.	92.0	91.3
D.M.	96.8	96.6
ECU	88.2	88.3
F.F.	92.9	92.4
F Lux.	87.7	87.6

Foreign Bonds

AsianDv 8½s80	45	98	98	98	
Austral 6½s77	6	97	97	97	+2
Austral 5¾s85	2	85	85	85	+2
Aust 5½s82Jan	6	85	85	85	
Belgium 5½s76	10	94	94	94	+1
Chile 3s93f	13	81½	81½	81½	
CredIF 5½s79	2	96	96	96	−1
Denmk 5½s77	2	96⅛	95⅛	96⅛	
Eurofima 9s82	7	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	− ⅛
EuropC 8¾s79	152	100⅛	100	100⅛	
EurpCS 8¾s83	165	95⅛	95½	95⅛	−1
Europ C 5s78	2	98	98	98	+12½
Germany 5s80	2	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛	
ItalPUt 3s77	10	96	96	96	
Medel M 3s78	1	85	85	85	+3
Mexico 10s80	129	101⅛	100⅛	100⅛	−1⅛
Mexico 8½s97	15	76	76	76	+1
Mexico 8⅛s79	4	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
Nova Scot 9s76	6	101½	100⅛	101½	+1⅛
Poland 8s50xf	6	44	42	44	+1
Portugal 5⅛s85	1	90	90	90	−2
QuebecPr 8s78	22	98½	98	98	− ½

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld.
May 1, 1975	5.48	4.72	4.79
May 6	5.42	4.78	4.85
May 8	5.41	4.79	4.86
May 15	5.31	4.81	4.89
May 22	5.33	4.87	4.95
May 29	5.35	4.81	4.90
Jun. 3	5.43	5.10	5.20
Jun. 5	5.43	5.11	5.21
Jun. 12	5.42	5.13	5.22
Jun. 17	5.43	5.17	5.36
Jun. 19	5.44	5.20	5.31
Jun. 26	5.46	5.22	5.34
Jun. 30	5.45	5.21	5.33
July 1	5.58	5.32	5.45
July 3	5.68	5.40	5.58
July 10	5.63	5.47	5.61
July 17	5.65	5.48	5.63
July 24	5.83	5.53	5.68
July 29	5.73	5.50	5.66
July 31	5.73	5.51	5.67
Aug. 7	5.76	5.58	5.75
Aug. 14	5.80	5.63	5.80
Aug. 21	5.82	5.66	5.84
Aug. 26	5.85	5.65	5.84
Aug. 28	5.89	5.73	5.92
Sep. 4	5.92	5.74	5.94
Sep. 11	5.93	5.79	6.00
Sep. 18	5.97	5.61	6.02
Sep. 23	5.98	5.81	6.03
Sep. 25	6.00	5.82	6.05
Oct. 2	6.05	5.87	6.11
Oct. 9	6.05	5.93	6.18
Oct. 16	6.07	5.93	6.19
Oct. 21	6.08	5.94	6.20
Oct. 30	6.07	6.01	6.28
Nov. 18	6.17	6.05	6.33
Dec. 16	6.24	6.06	6.35
Jan. 13, 1976	6.44	6.39	6.60
Jan. 31	6.42	6.36	6.70
Feb. 10	6.51	6.35	6.70
Mar. 9	6.51	6.35	6.72
Apr. 6	6.48	6.42	6.82

Wage Increases Gained in U.S. Rise in Quarter

WASHINGTON, April 27 (Reuters).—U.S. wage increases won by labor in major collective bargaining settlements rose sharply in the first quarter, the Labor Department said.

The average wage rate adjustment in the first year of contracts negotiated over the last three months called for a wage increase of 12.5 per cent, compared with an average increase of 10.3 per cent for contracts signed in the fourth quarter of 1974 and an average of 9.8 per cent for all of last year.

The contracts, which cover 556,000 workers, call for wage increases averaging 7.7 per cent annually over the life of the contract, excluding any gains under cost-of-living escalator clauses. This compares with an annual gain of 7.3 per cent in contracts signed during 1974.

The settlements covered primarily the railroad, petroleum, construction and wholesale and retail trade industries.

New escalator provisions were introduced into 18 settlements covering 287,000 workers in the first quarter. Such clauses now cover about 5.6 million workers.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended April 25, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
Polaroid	1,959,000	34⅝	29⅛	30⅝	− ⅞
CmwlthOil	1,282,900	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	+2⅞
UOP	873,380	17⅞	17	7⅞	+3⅛
SoutheraCo	757,400	11	10⅛	10⅝	− ⅛
AmTel&Tel	683,200	49⅝	47⅞	48	− ⅞
DisneyW	685,800	48⅝	44⅛	48	− ⅛
Ponderosa	639,800	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅞
MinnMM	601,500	58⅞	54⅞	58⅛	+4⅛
BitpAld	586,000	11⅛	9	10⅞	+2
Texacolnc	586,800	25	23⅛	24⅞	− ⅛
AvonProd	576,000	43½	36⅞	42⅞	+6⅛
ContData	561,600	20⅞	18⅛	19⅞	+ ⅞
Brunswk	537,500	14½	13⅛	14⅛	+1
LTV Corp	530,600	19⅞	17⅛	18⅛	+1
MarathnOil	481,900	36⅛	29⅞	35½	+4⅞
OccidenPet	480,500	14⅞	13⅞	14½	...
GenElec	471,900	46½	44⅛	44⅞	+ ⅛
Teleprornp	471,700	8⅛	4⅞	6⅛	+ ⅞
UnCarbide	469,500	64	61⅛	64⅛	+1⅞
GenMotors	465,500	44⅞	41⅞	44⅛	+2½

Issues traded: 2,003.
Advances: 898; declines: 664; unchanged: 441.
New highs: 403; new lows: 41.

Volume

Last week	109,428,560 shares
Week ago	124,655,150 shares
Year ago	69,763,420 shares
1975	1,703,721,730 shares
1974	1,163,728,789 shares
1973	1,317,690,246 shares

Market Averages

Week Ended April 25, 1975

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indus.	815.86	802.49	811.80	+3.37
20 Transp	171.13	168.95	169.45	+0.08
15 Utilities	76.50	75.03	75.08	−1.53
65 Comb.	250.96	246.47	249.91	−0.04
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	87.23	86.04	86.62	+0.33

American Exchange

Week Ended April 25, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
SyntexCorp	271,200	43⅛	40⅛	42⅛	− ⅛
HoustOilM	251,300	24⅛	20⅛	21	−2
AnixterBr	194,500	9⅛	7⅛	9	+1⅞
ChampHo	167,300	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
PhoenixStl	147,600	⅛	5⅛	6⅞	− ⅛
FedResrcs	138,300	3½	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
NolexCp	125,000	21⅛	15⅝	17½	−3⅛
McCullOil	121,400	4⅞	3⅛	4	+ ⅞
KaiserInd	118,500	9	8⅛	8⅞	− ⅛
Buttes Gas	117,000	20⅛	18⅝	20	+ ¼

Volume: 12,447,945 shares.
Year to date: 192,928,965 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,237.
Advances: 476; declines: 510; unchanged: 241.
New highs: 192; new lows: 16.

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	41⅛	41½
Baystate Corporation	25	26
Cleveland Trust Cp.	39¾	40¾
Detroit Bank Corporation	38	39
Fidelcor Inc	24⅛	25⅛
First Md. Bncp.	18⅞	19
First Nat. Cinn.	23	23¾
Girard Corporation	36½	38
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	56	58¾
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil	20¾	21¾
Lincoln First Banks	18⅞	19⅞
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	46	48¾
Nat. City Corporation	27½	28
New England March. Boston	14¾	15⅞
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	25½	26
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	29	29¾
Prov. Nat. Corporation	21¼	22
Secur. Pac. Corporation	17¾	18
Shawmut Ass. Boston	31½	33
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	24	25
U.S. Trust New York	22½	23½
Unit. Va. Bankshares	15	15½
Virginia Nat. Bnksh.	17½	18½

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 9.)

eight-year loan is expected to carry a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent.

Signs of congestion are also apparent in the deutsche-mark sector of the market. Volume has been exceptionally heavy in both public issues and private placements and the strain is showing, with almost all of the recent issues trading at discounts.

Austria's 100-million-DM worth of 8-1/2-per-cent bonds were priced at 99 1/4 and fell to 98 bid in the secondary market. The issue suffered from the 12-year maturity.

By contrast, Norway's 100-million-DM loan is reported to be in heavy demand, thanks to the short five-year maturity. The loan is expected to carry a coupon of 8 1/4 per cent.

Next on offer will be a 50-million-DM loan for the City of Bergen, followed by a 60-million-DM loan by an Austrian borrower.

With an almost 3-percentage-point differential between short-term Euromark rates and bond rates, the bond market is in as fundamentally a healthy position as the dollar sector.

Demand for the French-franc loan of Rhône-Poulenc was very spotty, bankers report. Swiss and Belgian investors, who in the past were big takers of French-franc loans, reportedly stayed on the sidelines. The 80-million-franc, five-year loan carried a coupon of 10 1/4 per cent and was priced at par.

Next on offer will be a loan for Crédit Foncier. Final terms are still to be set, but the issue is expected to be for seven years carrying a coupon of 10 1/4 per cent.

Middle East investors took a big chunk of the first of the recent French-franc issues—Charbonnages de France—but stayed out of Rhône-Poulenc because Lazard Frères was included among the co-managers.

The Jewish-Zionist issue notwithstanding, some bankers are beginning to question how big a force Middle East bankers will remain in this market.

They note, for example, that the $25-million loan recently arranged for Honda and supposedly sold in the Middle East is being offered on the secondary market here. Dealers cite a brisk turnover and a price of 99 to par. The five-year issue was sold at 99.

A French investment banker noted that the Arabs appear to be importing much more than most experts had anticipated, leaving much less money available for investment. In addition, the sums left over are increasingly put in national markets—in the United States, Britain and some Continental centers—at the expense of the international market.

International Institutions
(7-15 Years)
April 23: 9.05%; April 16: 9.06%
Industrials (7-15 Years)
April 23: 9.16%; April 16: 9.13%
Industrials (3-7 years)
April 23: 7.87%; April 16: 8.22%

Market Turnover

	April 25	April 18
Cedel	$242.3 mil.	$267.8 mil.
Euroclear	$331.4 mil.	$243.1 mil.

German Car Register

FLENSBURG, West Germany, April 27 (AP-DJ).—West German passenger-car and station-wagon registrations in the first quarter totaled 489,263 new units, up 79,276 from the like year-earlier period, although down 124,389 from two years earlier, the Federal Motor Vehicle Office said.

Economic Scene

(Continued From Page 9)

month seemed to stabilize at their very depressed level; retail sales have climbed at a 14-per-cent annual rate since their low point last November; private wage and salary payments increased last month for the first time in five months; the nation's foreign trade is running at a record surplus; the pace of business inventory reduction has accelerated swiftly this year, and the decline in the nation's inflation rate has been rather astounding.

Confident Performance

Another indication that the end of the economic contraction may be approaching has been the more confident performance of the stock market the last four months. Despite last week's indecisiveness, the market has jumped around 40 per cent, as measured by the Dow Jones Industrial Stock Average, since reaching a 12-year low at 577 in early December.

If Congress can hold the budget deficit near the low range of the present estimates ($65 billion to $100 billion) in the next fiscal year, the nation should be able to come out of the recession with a *minimum amount of additional* pain and resume a path of steady and moderate economic growth in 1976.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4245	5.7020	101.965*	56.21*	38.39y	—	6.9020*	94.76*	43.86*
Brussels (c)	35.25	82.70	14.78	8.4305	5.57*	14.4940	—	13.74	6.3525
Frankfurt	3.3825	5.6036	—	57.14*	3.760x	95.10*	6.770*	93.03*	43.15*
London (z)	2.3507	—	5.6008	9.8025	1486.95	5.60925	82.675	6.0155	12.9870
Milan					Closed				
Paris	4.1675	9.8075	175.350*	—	6.59675x	171.750*	11.8450*	162.700*	75.675*
Zurich	2.569	6.0394	107.71*	61.49*	0.4063*	105.9*	7.28*	—	46.4*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.8195; Escudo: 24.61; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.25; Schilling: 16.81; Sw. krona: 3.98175; Yen: 293.65; Belgian financial franc: 38.175.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Bankers Trust Company

is pleased to announce the opening of a Representative office in Iran located at:
6, Karimkhan Zand Avenue
Tehran, Iran

Mr. Fouad M. Younes
Assistant Vice President
Telephone: 830416 Cable: BANTRUSREP Tehran

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CHARBONNAGES DE FRANCE
French francs 80,000,000
10,25 % guaranteed notes
1975-1982
unconditionally guaranteed by The Republic of France

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — INTRA INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.L.
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K. — SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (UNDERWRITERS) LIMITED

These securities having been placed privately outside Japan, the United States of America and The Netherlands, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Dfls 50,000,000
Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.
established in Tokyo, Japan

9¼% GUARANTEED BEARER NOTES 1975 due 1980
(payment of principal and interest is unconditionally guaranteed by THE DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK, LIMITED)

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. s.a.k.
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
BANK MEES & HOPE NV
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON
April 28, 1975

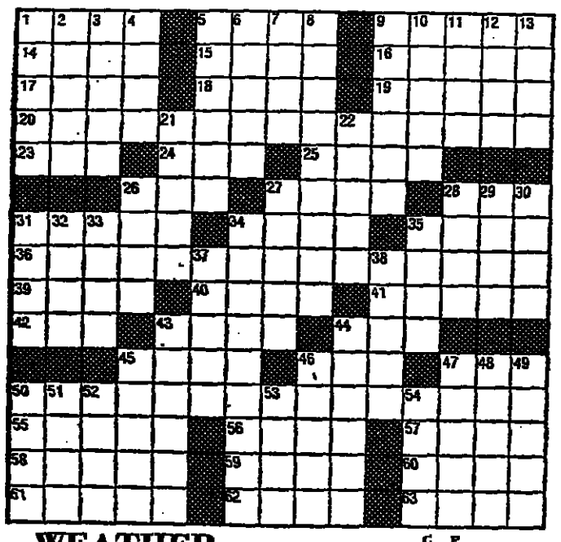
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Scott
5 Miss Gluck
9 Ship's crane
14 Traverse
15 Hour-signal sound
16 Omit
17 Kind of corner
18 Gather
19 Mme. de Lenclos of French fashion
20 A first lady
23 Inhabitant of a formicary
24 Headland
25 Rose's mate
26 Get —— of (shed)
27 Bohemian reformer
28 Morse-code symbol
31 Caper
34 Florida county
35 Water game
36 A first lady
39 Gibraltar denizens
40 Parade unit
41 Irritate
42 Japanese coin
43 Egyptian native
44 Hue's companion
45 Man or boy
46 Overhead lines
47 Royal flush ingredient
50 A first lady
55 Huge, to poets
56 Magpie
57 "—— We Got Fun?"
58 Do penance
59 Move slowly
60 London gallery
61 Hercules or Tarzan
62 N.Y. five
63 Outstanding person

DOWN

1 O'Neill's forte
2 Kind of numeral
3 Turn inside out
4 Turn down
5 Out of the country
6 Yorkshire city
7 Hoover Dam lake
8 Showed approval
9 Menace of cartoons
10 Kind of blue gown
11 Drink, in Roma
12 Matinee ——
13 Neighbor of Ky.
21 Moment
22 Norwegian playwright
26 Reformer Jacob
27 Lacks, for short
28 Soft feathers
29 Table staple
30 Loyalist of 1776
31 Candlenut trees
32 Maine area
33 Government agents
34 Fastener for infant wear
35 Shetland, for one
37 Stopping-place of fiction
38 Rasping
43 Taxi drivers
44 Pieces of fabric
45 Loy
46 Throw out
47 Kind of flu
48 Short tale
49 Stage direction
50 Jacob's wife
51 Pay one's share
52 Fate
53 Eat in state
54 Western alliance



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Cloudy
ANKARA	13	55	Showers
ATHENS	17	63	Cloudy
BEIRUT	21	70	Cloudy
BELGRADE	10	50	Overcast
BERLIN	12	54	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	13	55	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	14	57	Cloudy
CAIRO	27	81	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	52	Fair
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	16	61	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	14	57	Cloudy
GENEVA	15	59	Fair
HELSINKI	10	50	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	13	55	Showers
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy
LONDON	15	59	Overcast
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Cloudy
MADRID	20	68	Cloudy
MILAN	17	63	Fair
MONTREAL	5	41	Showers
MOSCOW	15	59	Cloudy
MUNICH	11	52	Cloudy
NEW YORK	18	64	Sunny
NICE	17	63	Cloudy
OSLO	13	55	Fair
PARIS	17	63	Cloudy
PRAGUE	12	54	Cloudy
ROME	18	64	Cloudy
SOFIA	5	41	Rain
STOCKHOLM	13	55	Cloudy
TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
TEL AVIV	22	72	Cloudy
TUNIS	20	68	Fair
VENICE	13	55	Cloudy
VIENNA	14	57	Cloudy
WARSAW	15	59	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	16	61	Cloudy
ZURICH	14	57	Fair

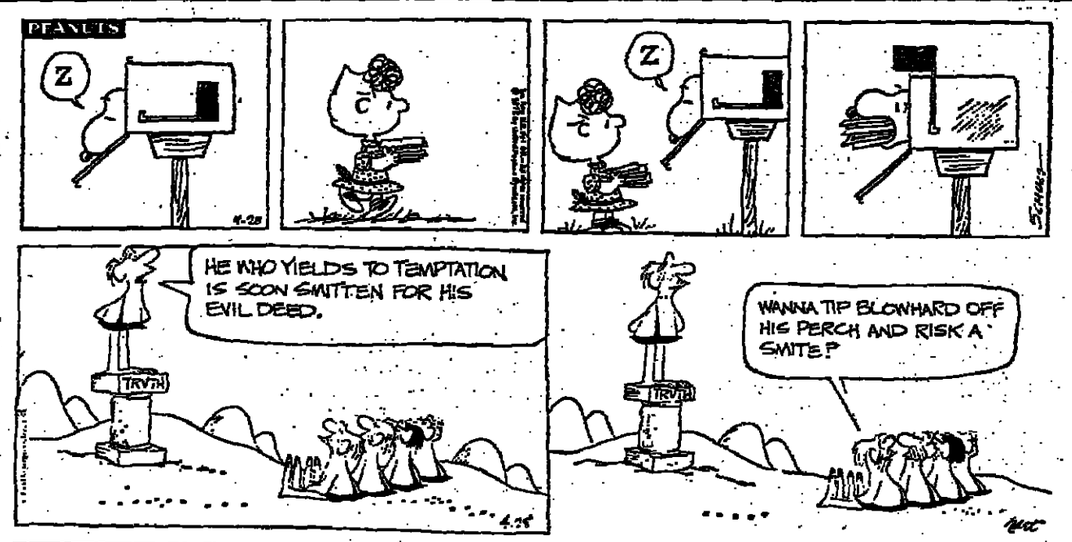
Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	4.03	4.11
Adm Grt	3.50	3.80
Adm Inc	2.14	2.44
Adm Ins	6.14	6.73
Advisrs	3.43	3.75
Aetna F	6.44	7.04
Aetna Shr	11.24	12.28
Afuture F	7.38	N.L.
AllAm Fd	36	
Allstate	9.41	10.12
Alpha	9.53	10.42
Amcap	4.37	4.78
Am Birth	9.88	10.86
Am Eqity	unavail	
Amer Express:		
Capit	5.66	6.19
Income	7.59	8.30
Invest	6.60	7.21
Am Grth	4.53	4.95
Am Insin	4.12	4.50
Am Invs	4.26	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.66	8.37
AmN Gth	2.16	2.36
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	6.26	6.86
Income	6.21	6.81
Retry	10.22	11.20
Spectr	4.08	4.47
Fd Inv	6.10	6.68
Wash N	9.27	10.16
Audax Fd	6.50	7.11
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.21	4.58
Fnd B	6.33	6.88
Stock	5.43	5.93
BLC Grth	8.66	9.47
Babson	9.32	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	4.90	
Bayrk Gr	4.26	
Beacn Hill	7.88	N.L.
Beacn In	8.66	N.L.
Berk Gth	2.80	3.06
Bnd Fd A	13.76	15.04
Bondstk	3.98	4.35
Bost Fdn	8.09	8.84
Brwn Fd	2.85	2.94
Burnh Fd	8.95	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	10.90	11.91
Candn	8.67	9.64
Divid	2.80	3.06
NatW S	8.45	9.23
NY Vnt	9.27	10.48
CG Fund	8.80	9.51
CG Incm	7.49	8.10
Cap Pres	94.05	N.L.
Centry Sh	9.10	9.95
Chall Inv	8.35	9.13
Channing Funds:		
Amer	1.06	1.16
Balan	8.26	9.03
Bond	7.77	8.49
Eq Grt	6.19	6.77
Eq Pro	2.46	2.69
Fd Am	5.96	6.51
Grwth	3.97	4.34
Incom	5.74	6.27
Prov	3.16	3.45
Spect	1.41	1.54
Vent	7.73	8.45
Chart Fd	10.03	10.96
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.30	6.89
Frt Cap	3.85	4.21
Shrhld	6.10	6.67
Spect	4.88	5.33
Chemicl	8.05	8.80
CNA Mgmt Fds:		
Knic F	5.15	5.63
Knic G	5.33	5.84
Liby Fd	3.76	4.11
Man Fd	2.86	3.13
Schust	6.20	6.78
Colonial:		
Comt	8.08	8.83
Equity	2.31	2.52
Fund	8.65	9.45
Grwth	4.69	5.13
Incom	7.90	8.63
Vent	2.04	2.23
Colu Grth	11.48	N.L.
Colum Fd	6.55	N.L.
Cwith AB	.85	.92
Cwith C	1.25	1.36
Comn Gr	5.01	5.48
Comn Ca	3.94	4.32
Comp Bd	7.58	8.24
Comp Fd	7.30	7.93
Consfel G	4.95	N.L.
Cont Mut	6.23	N.L.
Cnty Cap	10.83	11.73
Davge Fd	5.69	N.L.
deVegh	56.45	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	8.90	9.37
Delaw	8.54	9.33
Delta	3.49	4.02
Dir Cap	3.31	3.63
Dodg Cox	13.77	N.L.
Drexel	8.36	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	9.78	10.72

Closing Prices April 25, 1975

	Bid	Asked
Equit	3.63	3.88
Levge	12.36	13.44
Liqu As	10.00	N.L.
Spc Inc	6.30	6.99
Third C	9.48	10.39
E&E Fd	3.03	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.14	7.80
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.74	8.46
Grwth	8.57	9.37
Incom	5.17	5.65
Speci	5.37	5.87
Stock	8.87	9.69
EDIE Spl	17.31	N.L.
Egret Fd	9.48	10.30
Eltun Tr	12.36	
Energy	11.21	N.L.
Fairfld	7.27	7.95
Farm Bu	7.43	N.L.
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.09	8.84
Capit	8.53	9.32
Contfd	9.59	
Conv	6.77	
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Dsiny	4.90	
Esse	6.87	
Evrst	10.33	
Fidel	12.39	14.63
Puritn	8.86	9.68
Salem	3.52	3.85
Trend	18.85	20.60
Financial Progs:		
Dyna	3.82	N.L.
Indust	3.48	N.L.
Incom	5.85	N.L.
Vent	3.95	N.L.
FstFd Va	9.87	10.79
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.02	4.41
Grwth	6.03	6.61
Incom	6.78	7.43
Stock	6.66	7.30
Fst Mtt A	7.23	N.L.
Fleming Berger:		
Flem B	7.15	
109 Fd	7.02	
101 Fd	6.91	
Fnd Gth	3.65	3.99
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.55	4.97
Incom	9.95	10.87
Mutl	8.10	8.85
Speci	8.59	9.39
Fourse	7.14	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	3.84	6.40
Grwth	5.39	6.13
Utils	3.45	3.78
Incom	1.58	1.73
US Gov	9.30	10.19
Capit	5.18	5.68
Equit	3.23	3.54
Fstin Life	9.23	10.09
FdF Dev	7.74	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	7.52	8.22
Inspec	6.33	6.92
Ind Trd	9.39	10.26
Pilot	6.90	7.54
GE S & S	unavail	
Gen Sec	6.80	N.L.
GrthFd A	4.10	4.48
Grth Ind	16.65	N.L.
Guard M	22.27	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HOA	3.69	4.03
Grwth	5.29	5.78
Incom	6.43	7.03
Hart Gth	8.96	N.L.
Hart Lev	7.90	N.L.
Hedge	5.43	
Heritge	1.18	
Hor Man	15.25	16.49
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.51	4.92
Incom	3.77	4.12
Trus sh	12.17	13.30
Trus un	3.29	
Imp Cap	7.36	8.04
Imp Gth	6.07	6.63
IncF Am	12.80	13.99
Inc Bost	5.26	5.76
Industry	2.51	
INTGN	7.45	8.06
Int Invst	15.67	17.17
Inver Gth	6.76	N.L.
ICA	11.65	12.73
Inv Guid	6.40	N.L.
Inv Indic	1.78	N.L.
Inves Bos	9.31	10.17
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.29	7.99
C apit S	4.40	4.82
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	5.01	
IDS ndl	4.43	4.81
Mutl	7.88	8.56
Prox	2.99	3.25
Stock	16.09	17.49
Select	8.47	9.10
Var Py	6.15	6.69
Inv Resh	4.93	5.39
Istel	20.07	21.52
Ivy	5.83	N.L.
JF GrthF	8.29	9.01
Janus F	15.20	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Bond	17.45	18.97
Grwth	5.81	6.32
Signat	7.18	7.80
Johnstn	19.57	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.68	4.03
Cus B1	16.67	17.44
Cus B2	16.77	18.36
Cus B4	7.09	7.77
Cus K1	6.39	7.01
Cus K2	4.87	5.33
Cus S1	17.77	19.48
Cus S2	8.46	9.27
Cus S3	7.08	7.76
Cus S4	2.95	3.23
Polar	3.69	3.38
Land Gth	4.22	4.89
LD Edie	12.63	13.57
Leingtn Grp:		
Cp Ldr	13.16	14.50
Lex Gr	5.83	6.37
Lex Rh	12.61	13.13
Life Ins	5.51	6.02
Lincoln Nati:		
Inc Ca	5.74	6.27
Sel Am	6.15	N.L.
Sel Opp	8.26	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.28	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	9.80	N.L.
Mut	12.20	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affilfd	6.98	7.70
A Bus	2.75	2.97
Bnd Db	9.00	9.84
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	9.07	9.91
Incom	8.07	8.84
US Gov	9.90	10.82
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	6.47	7.11
Indep	6.56	7.19
Mass	9.28	10.17
Mass Financl:		
MIT	9.48	10.58
MIG	9.63	10.52
MID	11.53	12.60
MFD	10.76	11.76
MCD	11.56	12.63
Mates	1.36	N.L.
Mathers	9.15	N.L.
Mid AM	4.18	4.57
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY F	8.76	9.57
MSB Fd	12.63	N.L.
Mut Ben	unavail	
MIF Fd	7.01	7.58
MIF Gth	3.25	3.51
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	11.08	11.25
Grwth	4.04	4.39
Incom	7.72	8.39
Mut Shrs	19.55	N.L.
Mut Trst	17.73	N.L.
NEA Mut	7.73	
Nati Ind	8.21	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.36	8.04
Bond	3.97	4.34
Divid	3.11	3.40
Grwth	5.06	5.53
Pf Stk	5.33	5.83
Incom	4.33	4.73
Stock	6.32	6.91
NE Life Fund:		
Equit	14.21	15.45
Grwth	8.28	9.00
Incom	12.95	14.08
Side	12.67	13.77
Nelw Fd	7.21	N.L.
New Per	14.25	15.57
New Wld	10.14	11.08
Newton	10.56	11.54
Nichls Fd	11.39	N.L.
Noreast	13.24	N.L.
Omega	4.91	7.03
One WmS	13.65	N.L.
ONeill Fd	11.85	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	5.70	6.23
Incom	6.96	7.61
Opp Mo	9.61	
AIM	8.14	8.90
Time	5.28	5.77
OTC Sec	9.37	10.18
Param M	6.35	6.94
Partner	7.39	N.L.
Paul Rvr	5.21	5.69
Pegas Fd	3.21	3.52
Penn Sq	8.43	N.L.
Penn Mu	1.93	N.L.
Phila	6.07	6.63
Phoe Cap	7.37	8.05
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg HS	11.23	12.27
Pilg Fd	6.52	7.13
Mag C	2.72	N.L.
Mag In	7.54	8.24
Pine St	8.48	N.L.
Pioneer Funds:		
Fund	10.72	11.72
II	9.43	10.31
Plan Inv	9.79	10.64
Pilgrth	9.81	10.72
Pilfnd	5.96	6.51
Price Funds:		
Grwth	10.34	N.L.
Incom	9.28	N.L.
N Era	10.48	N.L.
N Horiz	6.88	N.L.
Pro Fund	5.72	N.L.
Prov Gth	6.31	7.44
Pru SIP	8.28	8.96
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	9.33	10.20
Equit	8.60	9.40
Georg	11.69	12.78
Grwth	9.31	10.17
Incom	6.85	7.52
Invest	7.24	7.91
Vista	9.05	9.89
Voyag	9.56	10.47
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.62	5.05
Safec Eql	6.77	7.40
Safec Gth	5.39	5.89
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	13.06	N.L.
Speci	20.18	N.L.
Balan	12.79	N.L.
Com St	8.05	N.L.
Man Rs	10.03	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.49	4.92
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.02	3.31
Invest	5.49	6.02
Ultra	6.14	6.73
Sent Gth	8.26	8.91
Sentry F	11.23	12.21
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	4.22	4.61
Entrp	5.01	5.48
Flet Fd	4.22	4.61
Harbr	7.04	7.69
Legal	5.98	6.45
Pace	6.95	7.60
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	15.06	16.46
Incom	15.22	16.96
Invest	8.03	8.78
Sherm D	16.28	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.28	6.86
Invest	8.46	9.25
Trust	6.75	7.38
Vent	7.07	7.73
SB Eqty	8.68	N.L.
SB I&Gr	8.95	N.L.
SoGen Int	10.60	11.10
Sw Invs	6.11	6.61
Swin Gt	4.34	4.70
Sworn Inv	9.86	10.80
Spectra F	3.72	N.L.
S&P IntD	5.11	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	3.90	4.26
Div Fd	4.08	4.46
Prog F	3.73	4.04
StFrm Gt	4.24	N.L.
S Frm In	7.93	N.L.
State St	36.86	37.36
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.48	N.L.
Asso F	9.4	N.L.
Invest	1.07	N.L.
Ocean	6.61	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	16.87	N.L.
Cap O	7.45	N.L.
Stock	17.78	N.L.
Supervised Inv:		
Grwth	5.56	6.09
Incom	7.55	8.27
Kemp	10.20	10.85
Sumit	7.57	8.30
Tech	5.99	6.56
Survey F	8.18	8.94
Temp Gt	7.89	8.64
Temp Inv	7.000	N.L.
Trns Cap	6.99	7.60
Trav Eq	8.97	9.83
Tudr Hed	10.32	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.44	N.L.
TwnC Inc	4.12	N.L.
Twen Fiv	4.38	N.L.
USAA Gt	7.72	N.L.
US GovSe	9.38	9.52
USLIFE Funds:		
Ape	3.62	3.96
Balan	6.93	7.58
ComSt	10.30	11.26
Unif Mut	7.03	7.68
Unifund	7.28	7.96
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	10.22	11.50
Nat Inv	5.96	6.51
U Cap	8.26	9.03
Union	10.69	11.68
United Funds:		
Accm	5.67	6.21
Bond	6.53	7.16
Con Gr	8.21	9.00
Con Inc	7.77	8.52
Incom	9.72	10.65
Selen	5.61	6.15
Vang	4.87	5.34
Unit Svcs	4.15	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.24	5.74
Incom	3.89	4.26
Lev Gr	6.18	6.77
Spl Sit	2.86	3.13
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	5.99	6.44
Comm	5.67	6.20
Speci	5.98	6.54
Vandrbt	2.45	2.68
Vamg TN	4.37	
Var In P	3.14	3.41
Viking	4.64	N.L.
Wall St G	5.43	5.93
Wash M	10.79	11.79
Weing Eq	9.64	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	17.81	19.46
Ivest	7.27	7.95
Manag	9.82	10.73
Trust	8.87	9.69
Wellsl	10.16	11.10
Wellin	8.87	9.69
West B	8.98	9.81
Windr	7.21	7.88
West Ind	2.23	2.44
Westv Gr	6.74	7.33
Wisc Fd	4.55	4.97
Ziegler	8.48	9.26



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INBAR

GILUT

CATCEN

SARGIT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

THE ○○○○○○

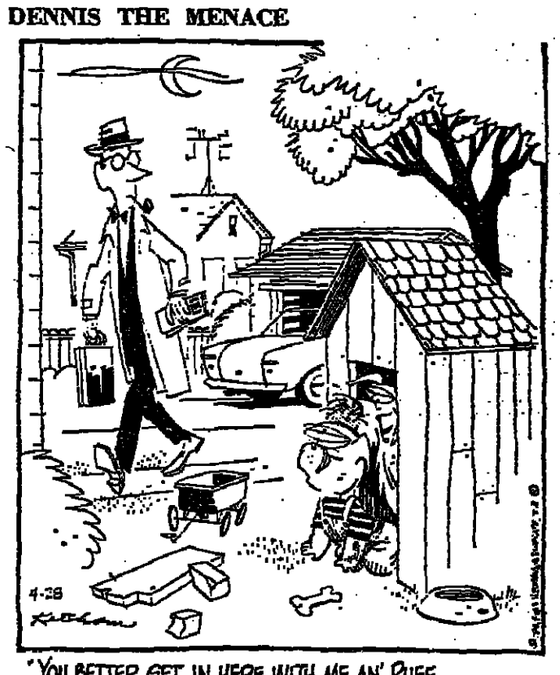
(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: REBEL DECRY BETRAY DEPUTY

Answers: *What caused the crunch?*—CELERY

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU BETTER GET IN HERE WITH ME AN' RUFF... I'LL EXPLAIN LATER.."

BOOKS

THE MAZE

By Eileen Simpson. Simon and Schuster.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"I CULTIVATE my hysteria with joy and terror," Charles Baudelaire said 100 years ago and quite a few poets have followed his example. You might conclude, if you read enough biographies, that poetry is a dangerous business, rather like being a test pilot. Will I fly or crash? Icarus comes to mind as the first test pilot. Randall Jarrell, Theodore Roethke, Robert Lowell, Delmore Schwartz and John Berryman were among the last to cultivate their hysteria—in both senses of that word—before a new generation of American poets began to change it to "indulge."

Eileen Simpson was married to John Berryman for 11 years. She also earned a graduate degree in psychology with a study of "creative energy in poets." She has done her homework, you might say, for writing this novel. The question after reading "The Maze" is whether you can catch a poet on the wing simply by researching him.

It seems to me that the novelist must also have as much of her art as the poet has of his in order to portray him. He has to be *imagined* as well as observed.

In Mrs. Simpson's novel, it seems to me that we are given mostly the symptomology of the poet, such as he is, and not his alleged "genius." We hear him when he is drunk with gin, but not when he is drunk with poetry. On the basis of Benjamin Bold's antics, as described by his wife, Rosy, in "The Maze," he sounds much more like a failed poet than a "genius."

The tradition of drunken geniuses goes all the way back through Richard Savage to François Villon—and one thing I can say about each of them is that his genius was not a teetotaler. While drinking doesn't necessarily bring out truth, as the adage will have it, it doesn't altogether belie a man either.

What is most interesting about "The Maze" is not so much what it tells us about being married to a poet, but what it tells us about marriage itself. What is the optimal level of tension for a good marriage? How much risk and how much repose? Is it true that a poet's wife is often merely "an ear"—in contrast to, say, a lawyer's wife or a doctor's wife? Is a poet really like an explorer Rosy says, or s him rather as a who has never ed?

Sometimes, pearls to be cont her characteriza riage is moving. Jamin that "whi to be a husband he had remaine word in the lang the drinkin—be ative...." That's and wives are relatives, bound failings and dere as by their virtu The tragic sense divorce.

Benjamin's be me of a re Schwartz made t Randall Jarrell's at the Supermai perated book a culture. "What understand," Sch that you can't ge dignant about th all the time." does, far more tha rell ever did. Ja be a bore if he t jamin is rarely an

Poets apparently their work at on don't believe the fered on the primi Benjamin does. fame is like a for ism. His very lif of third-rate meta is always on the ve it is not because rible risks, but b afraid of them. It everything for his contends, it is not dedicated but bec only enough chara commitment.

"The Maze" is M first novel and al have been too intent ject to pay as mu as she might to the this form. There tions that need not described: conversatio sarily immortalized, introspection that are locked in someone closet. A practicing p pist, the author shows ambivalence toward profession by naming doctors in the book S feot and Birdbyle.

At the end of the Rosy has left Benjam asks her what she do now. "...learn what I am." Rosy a I couldn't help won many more times we have to encounter thi before the revolution the next item on the

Anatole Broyard is a for The New York Ti

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

S	T	U	B		L	A	B	R		P	L	A	I	T
L	Y	R	E		A	B	I	E		H	O	R	S	E
O	P	A	L		B	E	L	L	A	D	O	N	N	A
B	E	L	L	B	O	T	T	O	M		T	O	T	S
			M	A	R	T		A	I	L				
A	R	E	E	L		I	N	O		S	T	A	R	K
B	U	N	T	L	I	N	E		E	D	I	T	O	R
A	M	A	H		A	G	E	N	T		N	O	T	E
C	A	T	E	R	S		D	I	O	R	K	N	O	B
A	L	E	R	T		S	S	T		H	E	E	R	S
			S	O	T		A	P	E	R				
A	G	R	E		B	E	L	L	A		A	B	Z	U	S
S	A	U	L	B	E	L	L	O	W		E	E	R	O
K	I	N	E	R		L	I	N	N		L	A	I	D
S	N	E	E	R		A	R	E	S		L	L	M	S

CHESS — By Robe

Mark Diesen, a 17-year-old United States master, finished far down in the Hastings international tournament, but Col. Edmund B. Edmondson, executive director of the United States Chess Federation, said:

"I don't think we should expect every young player to come through with a great result in his first top-level competition. This in no way denies him my respect for his native ability and my hopes for his future. The question is whether he learned something from the tournament."

Several decades ago the early appearances of the great Polish grandmaster Akiba Rubinstein were far from prepossessing in events much weaker than the one Diesen came through in Hastings. Rubinstein, licking his wounds, then disappeared for a year, devoting himself entirely to study of the game before making his triumphant return to the tournament arena.

Similarly, Diesen has now returned to private instruction from Lubomir Kavalek, a top-ranking United States grandmaster, but it is not necessary for him to adopt Rubinstein's severe abstinence from practical play; the correct plan would be to try out his games in theory in a tournament every two or three months.

Young Diesen efficiently outplayed England's George Botterill in Hastings, provoking him into an unsound counteraction, which Diesen smashed by a queen sacrifice.

Obviating possible simplification by 7 . . . B-N5 and 8 BxN, White's 7 P-K the quiet positional in Diesen choseallows the QB to develop at K3 being bothered by a . . . N-KN5. Diesen's not only stopped 8 . . . but also threatened to Black's queen-side by

Using the provocativ KN5 elicited the weak 9 . . . P-KR3, and Diese B-KB4 encouraged Bo to go for an early cent vance with 10 . . . N-R 11 . . . P-K4. Thus I gained a tempo for de ment with 12 Q-Q2 an other tempo with 14 N for the advance 15 P-B4

It would not have correct to go after a pa 17 BxN, BxB; 18 QxP, 18 . . . QxQ; 19 RxQ, 20 R-Q2, B-B4ch; 21 B-K6 recovers the pawn a free gain. In any Diesen launched a kingside attack with 17

Botterill's attempt to the kingside with 17 . . . KN4 failed against 18 which quickly enabled D to bring a rook to the at with 20 RxP. Since pas defense with 21 . . . K 22 N-N4, NxN (22 . . . N 23 NxN, QxR; 24 BxB, 25 Q-Q4ch, K-N1; 26 N B6ch, K-B1; 27 QxPch, K 28 Q-K5, K-B1; 29 wins); 23 RxN, P-B3 have been useless. Bot went for broke with 21 P-B4 and 22 . . . P-Q4.

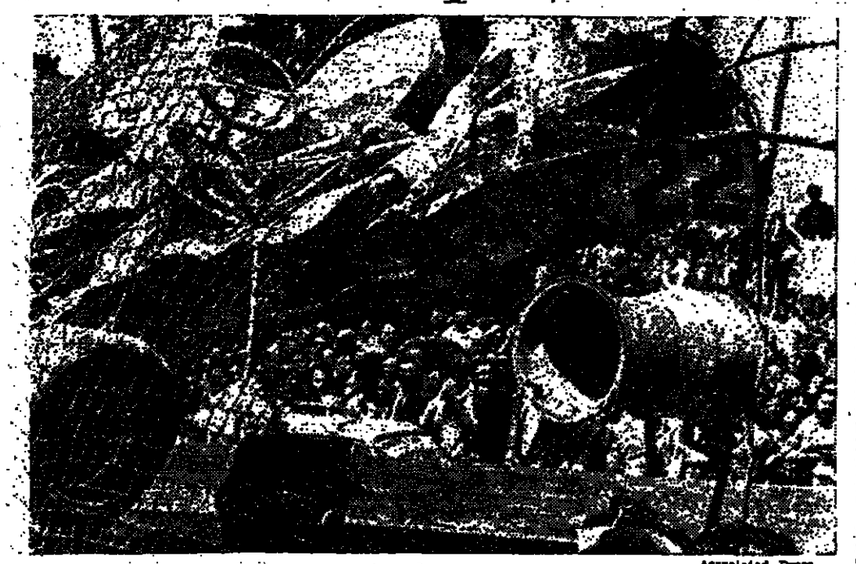
But Diesen picked piece with 25 RxN and onto it with 26 QxB! Tho Botterill momentarily got queen, he had to give it b by 29 . . . Q-R3, and, moves later, still a p down and still facing a ing attack, he resigned.

PIRC DEFENSE

White Diesen	Black Botterill	White Diesen	Black Botterill	White Diesen	Black Botterill
1 P-K4	P-Q3	12 Q-Q2	K-R2	23 BxRP	N-N
2 P-Q4	P-KN3	13 QR-Q1	N-R3	24 B-N5ch	K-N
3 N-KB3	B-N2	14 N-KR2	N-B3	25 BxN	B-Q
4 N-B3	N-KB3	15 P-B4	PxQP	26 QxB	Q-B
5 B-K2	O-O	16 BxP	N-QN5	27 R-N4	PxO
6 O-O	P-B3	17 P-B5	P-RN4	28 B-B6ch	K-R
7 P-KR3	Q-B2	18 P-R4	PxP	29 B-R4ch	Q-R3
8 P-QR4	P-QR4	19 R-B4	Q-K2	30 RxQch	KxB
9 B-KN5	P-R3	20 RxP	R-R1	31 BxR	P-N
10 B-KB4	N-R4	21 R-KB1	P-B4	32 BxP	N-Q
11 B-K3	P-K4	22 B-K2	P-Q4	33 N-N4ch	Resig

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Killed at Spanish Grand Prix



Associated Press.
Wreckage of Rolf Stommelen's Formula-One car lies tangled in the protective fence.

Car Crashes Into Crowd

By Bernard Kirsch

BARCELONA, April 27 (IHT). —After two days of talking about track safety, the grand prix drivers drove at full speed today. When the racing was prematurely halted, there were 4 dead and 11 injured among the spectators and a severely hurt driver.

The accident occurred on the most crowded, fastest and among the most dangerous parts of the Montjuich circuit, with West German driver Rolf Stommelen leading the Spanish Grand Prix in his Lola-Hill. The car lost its rear wing, which maintains the balance of the Formula-One car. He smashed into the left guard rail, hit the passing Brabham of Brazil's Carlos Pace, and then became airborne.

When Stommelen landed, it was on top of the right guard rail where the car rode another 70 yards.

En route, it killed 4 persons, including a track fireman and a photographer who were stationed by the rails. What was left of the car finally halted at the medieval steps of this park, with blood covering the grass and ambulances instead of grand prix cars on the track.

Stommelen, 31, was extracted from the wreckage with a broken leg, broken arm, rib injuries and in shock. Of the 11 injured in the crowd, one was listed in severely critical condition.

After 28 Laps

The Spanish organizers of the race, who Friday and yesterday had fought off a drivers' strike for safety improvements, halted the grand prix after 28 of the 75 laps had been completed. Since more than one-third of the race was over; rules state that the race counts, with only half the number of points being given to the top six drivers.

That gave another West German, Jochen Mass, in a McLaren, his first grand prix victory. Jackie Ickx in a Lotus, finished second, but his team manager, Colin Chapman, tried to have the result reversed by filing a protest. He said that Mass had passed Ickx after the officials had put up the yellow caution flag, which signals the drivers to slow down. There was no ruling on the protest today.

Third was Frenchman Jean-Pierre Jarrier, in a Shadow. Fourth was Argentine Carlos Reutemann, in a Brabham; fifth the March of Italian Vittoria Brambilla, and sixth the March of Lella Lombardi, the first woman driver ever to score in the standings.

On Friday, the drivers said they would not race here because the guard rails were not safely secured in place. The organizers worked on the track Friday and Saturday night, but the drivers only decided to go on the track after a threat to impound the Formula-One cars if there was no race.

Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil, however, made sure he didn't qualify yesterday and, even though he didn't race today, kept his lead in the drivers' standing with 15.

The drivers agreed today that most of the safety measures had been met by the organizers and that today's accident had nothing to do with the dispute of the last two days. The drivers mainly wanted washers to be put between the nuts and bolts holding the guard rails. That was done and Stommelen's car banged off one rail. It made a big dent in the metal, but the guard rail slowed the car, possibly saving some lives.

The race was filled with other accidents and one mass bang-up robbed the Ferrari team and American Mario Andretti, who held the lead in his Parnelli for nine laps, of any chance of finishing. Fewer than 500 yards after the race started, and at almost the first difficult turn, Irishman John Watso, in a Surtees, hit the rear of Andretti's racer. The accident caused the American to bang into Lauda's Ferrari, Lauda banged into teammate Clay Regazzoni and, seconds later—with Andretti trying to pick up speed—Brambilla gave him a second knock. Andretti kept on going, and gained the lead, but a loose rear wheel forced him to drop out after 17 laps.

"What a mess this weekend has been," Andretti said.

World Drivers Standings

1. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil, 15.
2. Carlos Pace, Brazil, 12.
3. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina, 11.5.
4. Jochen Mass, W. Germany, 9.5.

Connors Tops Newcombe

...1 Man in Tennis Proves It Again

Leonard Koppett

...EGAS, April 27 (NYT). ...Connors polished off ...wcombe, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2, ...heir million-dollar ten... ...yesterday and left the ...ld Australian too un... ...make an appearance in ...ditional post-game in...

...a decisive victory for ...in a surprisingly un... ...event, which produced ...he spectacular play nor ...excitement that had ...Connors's four-set victory ...Laver here 12 weeks ...the first high-finance ...ar.

...one, Connors took away ...f about $150,000. When ...accounting is done, he ...r nearly $500,000 from ...'s match, including the ...rize put up by the hotel. ...e, just from television ...nd other ancillary items, ...about $250,000, and Bill Connors's manager and ...of the match, will get ...amount.

Over $1 Million

...e 22-year-old Connors, ...opped out of the Uni... ...of California, Los An... ...after his freshman year ...ears ago, has now earned ...han $1,100,000 directly from ...competition. He achieved ...world ranking last year by ...g at Wimbledon and Forest ...nd his victories over the ...ost successful Australian ...leave him with no com... ...rivals to conquer.

...going to take about six ...ff right now," he said, ...ink about other things ...nis for a while."

...mbe seemed never to ...re, and his serve proved ...le. Most of all, he ...win key points. In the ...sets, he faced 11 break ...nd won only one of them. ..., with five break oppor... ...cashed in on four of ...

...he service breaks neatly ...d the contours of the ...In the first set, Connors ...rough in the fourth game ...lead as Newcombe made ...atively simple errors. But ...ext game, the longest of ...ch, Newcombe had six ...ities to even matters, ...ally lost the 20-point ...d Connors ran out the ...

...cond set rocked along in ...fashion until New... ...eading 5-4, broke Con... ...deuce game. It was his ...ice break of the match. ...y through the third set, ...had the one hot streak ...ay, a run of 10 straight ...at gave him command. ...e had struggled through ...l game, reaching game ...r times before finally ...it for a 2-1 lead, and ...easily evened it at 2-2 ...own serve. Then he ...lead as Newcombe com... ...s ninth double fault of ...h at 30-30, and lost the ...t on a fairly long rally. ...zipped through a love ...ame for 4-3, and then ...wcombe at love for 5-2. ...game was the turning ...Connors said later. "I just ...straight winners off his ...d that boosted my con... ...nd probably hurt his." ...Connors got another ...eak in the seventh game ...ourth set, for 4-3, and ...with a flourish with a ...ce game.



United Press International.
Jimmy Connors leaps over net after beating Newcombe.

...erger Leads ...Tournament

...BAD, Calif., April 27 ...l Geiberger, reeling off ...n five of his first 12 ...ot a two-under-par yes... ...hold a three-shot lead ...A titlist Lee Trevino ...e rounds of the $200,000 ...rnament of Champions. ...e also shot a third-round ...ame score turned in by ...d leader Jim Colbert, ...i down third place by... ...four shots back.

...Player of South Africa, ...of the Masters and the ...Open last year, had the ...ad of the day—a four-...—to move into fourth ...210.

Ashe Wins WCT Tournament In Stockholm, Beating Okker

STOCKHOLM, April 27 (AP).—Top-seeded Arthur Ashe of the United States whipped his long-time Dutch rival, Tom Okker, 6-4, 6-2, to win the $60,000 WCT Green Group event today.

It was the fourth tour victory in the WCT for the 31-year-old American, who controlled the match throughout against Okker with his rocket serve.

Ashe, with an attacking game all the way, broke Okker's serve twice in each set. Playing his sixth final out of a possible eight on this year's tour, Ashe cashed $12,000 in prize money for his fifth straight-set victory in the tournament, with half that amount going to Okker.

Ashe, who won previous Green Group events in Barcelona, Rotterdam and Munich, also had won the $33,333 Haggar prize, which goes to the leading player in the circuit's three groups. He finished the season with 750 points, 60 more than Rod Laver, who played in the Blue Group this year.

Evert Triumphs

AMELIA ISLAND, Fla., April 27 (UPI).—Chris Evert came from behind twice to defeat Martina Navratilova, 7-5, 6-4, yesterday and win the $25,000 first prize in the Family Circle Tennis Tournament.

Evert and Navratilova agreed that the turning point in their match came in the first set with the Czechoslovakian holding a 5-4 lead. Evert went up 40-love on her own service but Navratilova came back to tie. On the deuce point, Evert hit a lob and her opponent hit it way out and threw her racket in disgust.

Laver Is Upset

CHARLOTTE, N.C., April 27 (AP).—Raul Ramirez upset top-seeded Rod Laver, 6-2, 0-6, 7-5, to earn a berth yesterday in the final against Roscoe Tanner in a World Championship of Tennis Blue Group tournament.

The second-seeded Tanner defeated eighth-seeded Andrew Pattison of Rhodesia, 2-6, 6-2, 6-3, in the other semifinal match.

Rosewall Advances

HOUSTON, April 27 (UPI).—Forty-year-old Ken Rosewall of Australia, in a 2 1/2-hour match yesterday, outlasted Harold Solomon of the United States, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4, to gain the finals of the $60,000-dollar River Oaks Tournament against Cliff Drysdale of South Africa.

Islanders Move To NHL Finals

PITTSBURGH, April 27 (NYT). —The tortuous road that brought the New York Islanders back from a three-game deficit ended as it had for the 194: Toronto Maple Leafs, in joyous victory last night as the Islanders defeated the Pittsburgh Penguins, 1-0.

The game had been a standoff until Ed Westfall's goal at 14:42 of the final period of the National Hockey League playoff.

The victory completed a four-game sweep for the Islanders in this seven-game quarterfinal series.

WHA Playoffs

Friday's Game

Houston 4, San Diego 0 (Hinse, Hall, Labossiere, Rzukowski). Houston leads best-of-7 series, 1-0.

Saturday's Game

Quebec 6, Minnesota 1 (Houle, Tardif, Bernier, Cloutier, Leclerc, Guindon; Bampsom). Best-of-7 series tied, 1-1.

NHL Playoff

Saturday's Game

New York 1, Pittsburgh 0 (Westfall). New York wins series, 4-2.



Saturday: *Yankees Defeat Brewers, 10-1*

NEW YORK, April 27 (UPI).—Home runs by Thurman Munson and Ron Blomberg led a 13-hit attack yesterday that gave the New York Yankees a 10-1 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers, whose only run came on a homer by Hank Aaron.

Munson's homer capped a four-run third inning to put the game away for New York. With one out, Elliot Maddox singled and rode home on Bobby Bonds's double. Bonds scored on a double by Blomberg and Munson then hit his first homer of the year, chasing starter and loser Jim Slaton.

Indians 3, Orioles 0
Orioles 3, Indians 2

At Baltimore, Jim Northrup singled home the tying run with two out in the ninth inning and Al Bumbry got the game-winner home with another base hit as the Orioles beat Cleveland, 3-2, and split their doubleheader.

In the first game, Gaylord Perry pitched a five-hitter, Jack Brohamer hit a home run and manager Frank Robinson collected two hits for the Indians as the Orioles were shut out, 3-0.

Angels 1, A's 0

At Anaheim, Frank Tanana and Don Kirkwood combined to shut out Oakland on one hit and Mickey Rivers singled home the only run of the game in the third inning to lift California past the Athletics, 1-0.

Tanana had to come out after Claudell Washington walked and took second on a passed ball with one out in the seventh inning. Manager Dick Williams elected to go with right-hander Kirkwood against right-handed batters Joe Rudi and Sal Bando.

Ken Holtzman suffered his third straight loss by one run, although he yielded only six hits to the Angels.

Tigers 3, Red Sox 2

At Detroit, Gary Sutherland singled off second baseman Doug Griffin's glove with two out in the 10th inning, scoring Tom Veryzer from second base to give the Tigers a 3-2 victory over Boston.

Veryzer singled to start the 10th and was sacrificed to second by Aurelio Rodriguez. He stayed at second as Bill Lee retired Ron Leflore on a pop fly to right, but Sutherland then skipped his bad-hop single off Griffin's glove into short right.

Royals 8, White Sox 6

At Kansas City, Amos Otis celebrated his 28th birthday with a two-run homer, a single and a double, leading the Royals to a 8-6 victory over Chicago.

Starter Nelson Briles ended a four-game losing steak for the Royals and a three-game winning streak for Chicago, but needed relief help from Steve Mingori and Doug Bird.

Rangers 7, Twins 2

At Bloomington, Jeff Burroughs and Jim Sundberg each homered and drove in six runs between them to lead Texas to a 7-2 victory over Minnesota.

Sundberg hit a three-run homer and batted in another run with a sacrifice squeeze bunt and Burroughs had a solo homer and an RBI single.

Braves 6, Padres 4

At San Diego, Carl Morton, backed by Dusty Baker's two-run homer in the second inning, became the winningest pitcher in the National League, posting his fifth victory in leading Atlanta to a 6-4 victory over the Padres.

The Braves jumped on starter Randy Jones for 10 hits in the seven innings he worked.

Dodgers 13, Giants 3

At San Francisco, Ron Cey's three-run homer, his sixth of the season, triggered a four-run first inning that started Los Angeles on its way to a 13-3 rout of the Giants.

Cey, who has 15 runs batted in, connected off John Dacquisto after walks to Dave Lopes and Willie Crawford and a run-scoring single by Steve Garvey.

Cubs 8, Cardinals 6

At Chicago, Jose Cardenal's bases-loaded single and a sacrifice fly by Bill Madlock broke a 5-5 tie in the third inning and gave the Cubs a victory over St. Louis.

The Cubs took advantage of three errors, two wild pitches and four walks while collecting just seven hits to score their runs in the first three innings.

Pirates 7, Phillies 3

At Pittsburgh, Willie Stargell and Al Oliver hit two-run homers to lead the Pirates to a 7-3 come-from-behind victory over Philadelphia.

The Pirates, trailing 3-2, rallied for five runs with two out in the fifth inning. Losing pitcher Wayne Twitchell walked Dave Parker and Manny Sanguillen bunted for a single before Twitchell got two outs.

Reds 9, Astros 3

At Houston, Ken Griffey's three-run double and Johnny Bench's fourth home run of the season powered Cincinnati behind Fred Norman's eight-hit pitching to a 9-3 victory over the Astros.

The victory was Norman's first in two decisions and three starts. *He struck out nine* and walked three for his first complete game.

Foreman KOs 3, Batters 2

TORONTO, April 27 (NYT). —In a carnival atmosphere yesterday that often was more comic than competitive, George Foreman registered second-round knockouts over Alonzo Johnson, Jerry Judge and Terry Daniels, then battered Charley Polite and Boone Kirkman in three-round bouts of an unusual boxing exhibition.

In his first appearance since he was dethroned as world heavyweight champion by Mnhammad Ali in Zaire last year, Foreman recorded seven knockdowns.

39 Points by Chenier Steers Bullets to NBA Playoff Final

WASHINGTON, April 27 (WP). —Phil Chenier scored a career playoff high of 39 points and the Baltimore Bullets routed the Buffalo Braves, 115-96, Friday night to win their National Basketball Association Eastern Conference semifinal series, four games to three.

The Bullets will play the defending NBA champion Boston Celtics in the best-of-seven conference final series in Boston.

The Bullets saved their best for when they really needed it. Throughout the series, their offense had been ragged and at times they barely resembled the team that had a 60-22 regular season.

Forward Mike Riordan, who had been in a slump the entire series, made eight of 16 shots and had 11 rebounds. Kevin Porter and Elvin Hayes each had 24 points and the Bullets made Buffalo play their game throughout.

Chenier had 14 points in the first period. For the game, he was good on 13 of 19 field attempts and had nine rebounds.

He took the Braves' Ken Charles to the baseline and literally worked him over with his jump shot. When he didn't score, he usually drew a foul.

There was nothing Buffalo could do to contain him. The Braves tried putting 6-foot-3 Lee Winfield on him, because Winfield is taller and quicker than Charles, but Chenier fouled Winfield out of the game.

NBA Playoff

Friday's Game

Washington 115, Buffalo 96 (Chenier 39, Porter, Hayes 24; McAdoo 36, Smith 17). Washington wins best-of-7 series, 4-2.

ABA Playoff

Friday's Game

Denver 129, Indiana 109 (Green 32, Simpson 28; Hillman 34, McGinnis 25). Best-of-7 series tied, 2-2.

St. Louis 103, Kentucky 97 (Lewis 32, Barnes 27; Issel 31, Gilmore 22). Kentucky leads best-of-7 series, 2-1.

Sunday

Reds Rout Astros In Tenth Inning

HOUSTON, April 27 (UPI).—Johnny Bench's single drove in two runs today in a four-run 10th inning and relief pitcher Pedro Borbon won his second game as the Cincinnati Reds posted a 6-2 victory over the Houston Astros.

Cincinnati sent nine men to the plate in the 10th against four Houston pitchers. Terry Crowley got a pinch-hit single, Dan Driessen walked and Pete Rose's bunt loaded the bases. Dave Concepcion grounded to short, but catcher Milt May didn't step on home with Roger Metzger's throw home and a run scored.

Mets' Rusty Staub scores against Expos Friday on hit by John Milner. Mets won, 5-3. AP.

Joe Morgan was then hit by a pitch forcing in another run and setting the stage for Bench's two-run single.

Borbon got the victory in relief after Gary Nolan allowed the Astros only four hits through eight innings, including a home run by Bob Watson and Jose Cruz's run-scoring single.

Mets 7, Expos 6

At Montreal, Felix Millan drove in two runs with a single as New York exploded for six runs in the seventh inning and went on to defeat the Expos, 7-6, for their sixth straight victory.

The Mets were trailing, 6-1, when Dave Kingman singled to lead off the seventh, John Milner was walked and Jerry Grote singled scoring Kingman. Gene Clines was walked to load the bases, Del Unser hit into a fielder's choice, forcing Milner at home, and Millan's single scored Grote and Clines to make the score 6-4.

Unser scored on Rusty Staub's single, Joe Torre was safe on second baseman Pete MacKanin's error and Millan scored to tie the game. Another single by Kingman scored Staub and gave the Mets a 7-6 lead.

Pirates 2, Phillies 0

At Pittsburgh, Dock Ellis, who had a no-decision and two losses in his first three starts of the season, threw a six-hit shutout to lift the Pirates to a 2-0 victory over Philadelphia and a three-game sweep of their series.

The Pirates scored in the first inning on a single by Bill Robinson, a double by Al Oliver and Willie Stargell's ground out, which scored Robinson. They scored again in the seventh when Rennie Stennett singled home pinch-runner Frank Taveras.

Braves 12, Padres 8

At San Diego, Dusty Baker got four hits, including two run-scoring singles in a nine-run Atlanta eighth to lead the Braves to a 12-8 victory over the Padres in the first game of a doubleheader.

Dodgers 7, Giants 3

At San Francisco, Don Sutton pitched a six-hitter and struck out nine as Los Angeles edged the Giants, 7-3.

The Dodgers tied the game on a two-run homer by Willie Crawford in the sixth inning and won it when Steve Garvey followed with a single and scored on a double by Joe Ferguson.

Orioles 6, Indians 1

At Baltimore, run-scoring singles by Lee May and Brooks Robinson highlighted a three-run first inning and Ken Singleton hit his first American League homer as the Orioles defeated Cleveland, 6-1, behind Jim Palmer's seven-hitter.

Palmer pitched his third complete game in four starts after getting staked to a 4-0 lead in two innings. Tribe starter Jim Perry gave up eight hits and five runs, three earned, before departing in favor of Jim Kern in the fifth inning.

White Sox 8, Royals 6

At Kansas City, Bill Melton drove in a pair of runs with singles, leading a 17-hit Chicago attack and the White Sox pounded the Royals, 8-6.

Jim Kaat won his 10th straight game over a two-season span but needed relief help from Rich Gossage, who took over in the seventh after Buck Martinez hit a two-run homer.

Harmon Killebrew hit a two-run homer for the Royals in the first inning.

Tigers 5, Red Sox 4

At Detroit, Ben Oglivie's first hit of the season, a two-run homer in the fifth inning, helped the Tigers defeat Boston, 5-4.

Oglivie, hit by a pitch with the bases loaded to drive in a run in the third inning, gave Detroit a 5-2 lead after Dan Meyers started the fifth with a single and the score at 3-2. Oglivie had been hitless in his previous seven trips to the plate this season.

Brewers 7, Yankees 0
Yankees 10, Brewers 1

At New York, Jim (Catfish) Hunter threw 7 2-3 innings of no-hit ball before giving up hits to Sixto Lezcano and Tim Johnson in the eighth inning to give the Yankees a 10-1 victory, after Hank Aaron tied Babe Ruth's major league RBI record in Milwaukee's 7-0 opening game triumph.

Hunter, who wound up with a three-hitter, was aided by fourth-inning home runs from Ed Herrman and Elliott Maddox. Hunter struck out eight and walked two.

A's 7, Angels 1

ANAHEIM—Vida Blue limited California to five hits to become the American League's first five-game winner and Phil Garner drove in three runs with a double and single to lead Oakland to a 7-1 victory over the Angels in the first game of a doubleheader.

Blue was in trouble in the seventh inning when the Angels got three straight singles to cut Oakland's lead to 2-1. The Oakland left-hander struck out eight and walked none.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit	7	5	.583	—
Milwaukee	7	6	.538	1/2
Boston	7	7	.500	1
Baltimore	8	6	.500	1
Cleveland	5	8	.455	1 1/2
New York	6	8	.429	2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Kansas City	10	6	.625	—
Oakland	11	7	.611	—
California	9	7	.562	1
Texas	7	9	.438	3
Chicago	6	10	.375	4
Minnesota	6	10	.375	4

Friday's Results

Chicago 5, Kansas City 2.
Detroit 1, Boston 0.
California 2, Oakland 0.

Saturday's Results

New York 10, Milwaukee 1.
Texas 7, Minnesota 2.
Kansas City 8, Chicago 6.
Detroit 3, Boston 2.
Cleveland 3, Baltimore 0 (1st).
Baltimore 3, Cleveland 2 (2d).
California 1, Oakland 0.

Sunday's Games

Milwaukee 7, New York 0.
New York 10, Milwaukee 1.
Detroit 5, Boston 4.
Texas at Minnesota, rained out.
Baltimore 6, Cleveland 1.
Oakland 7, California 1.
Chicago 8, Kansas City 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	11	4	.714	—
New York	7	6	.538	3
Pittsburgh	7	6	.538	3
Philadelphia	6	9	.400	5
St. Louis	6	9	.400	5
Montreal	5	8	.385	5 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
San Diego	10	6	.625	—
Los Angeles	11	8	.579	1/2
Atlanta	10	9	.526	1 1/2
Cincinnati	10	10	.500	2
San Francisco	9	9	.500	2
Houston	6	14	.300	6

Friday's Results

Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.
New York 5, Montreal 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 2.
Houston 6, Cincinnati 4.
San Diego 5, Atlanta 3.
Los Angeles 6, San Francisco 5.

Saturday's Results

Chicago 8, St. Louis 6.
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 3.
Los Angeles 13, San Francisco 2.
Cincinnati 9, Houston 3.
Atlanta 6, San Diego 4.

Sunday's Games

St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 0.
New York 7, Montreal 6.
Los Angeles 7, San Francisco 2.
Cincinnati 6, Houston 2.
Atlanta 12, San Diego 8.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York ..... 300 002 000—5 9 0
Montreal ..... 000 001 020—3 9 2
Matlack, Baldwin (8) and Stearns; Rogers, Renko (7), Taylor (8) and Foote. W—Matlack (2-1). L—Rogers (0-3).

St. Louis ..... 200 000 004—6 8 0
Chicago ..... 010 002 01x—4 11 0
Forsch, Garman (8), Hrabosky (7) and Simmons; Renshel, Knowles (7) and Swisher. W—Knowles (1-0). L—Hrabosky (0-1).

Philadelphia .... 000 000 110—2 8 1
Pittsburgh ..... 000 010 20x—3 5 2
Carlton (0-3) and Boone, Cox (8); Kison, Giusti (8) and Sanguillen. W—Kison (2-0). HR—Sanguillen (2d).

Cincinnati ..... 000 000 211—4 15 1
Houston ..... 000 003 30x—6 10 2
Darcy, C. Carroll (7), McEnaney (7) and Bench; Dierker, Granger (7), Crawford (7), York (7), Forsch (9) and May, Jutze (8). W—Dierker (3-1). L—Darcy (1-1).

Atlanta ..... 100 010 010—3 11 1
San Diego ..... 100 200 01x—5 10 2
Capra, Gentry (6), House (8) and Correll, Pocoroba (8); Siebert, Grief (8) and Kendall. W—Siebert (2-0). L—Capra (0-2).

Los Angeles .... 100 202 010—6 12 2
San Francisco .. 201 100 001—5 10 4
Messersmith, Brewer (9) and Yeager; Caldwell, Williams (6), Heaverlo (9) and Hill. Rader (9). W—Messersmith (3-0). L—Caldwell (0-3).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago ..... 000 112 001—5 9 1
Kansas City .... 000 028 00x—2 8 1
Osteen, Gossage (7) and Downing; Fitzmorris, Mingori (7) and Martinez. W—Osteen (1-3). L—Fitzmorris (3-1).

Boston ..... 000 000 000—0 4 0
Detroit ..... 000 010 00x—1 2 0
Tiant (2-3) and Montgomery; Lolich (3-0) and Freehan. HR—Meyer (1st).

Oakland ..... 000 000 000—0 5 2
California ..... 000 110 00x—2 6 1
Hamilton, Fingers (8) and Tenace; Hassler (2-1) and Rodriguez. L—Hamilton (1-1).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis ..... 320 000 100—6 12 3
Chicago ..... 023 000 00x—5 8 1
Denny Curtis (1), Sosa (3), Moore (6), Garman (8) and Simmons; Bonham, Frailing (2), Zamora (8) and Swisher. W—Frailing (2-1). L—Curtis (0-1).

Los Angeles ..... 450 002 001—12 13 0
San Francisco .. 200 000 001— 3 8 3
Rau, Bough (9) and Yeager; D'Acquisto, Bradley (2), Heaverlo (7), Lavelle (9) and Hill. W—Rau (2-1). L—D'Acquisto (1-2). HR—Cey (6th), Murcer (3d).

Atlanta ..... 021 200 001—6 12 1
San Diego ..... 100 101 010—4 10 2
Morton, Hause (9) and Correll; Jones, Tomlin (9) and Kendall. W—Morton (5-0). L—Jones (2-1). HR—Baker (5th), Winfield (5th).

Philadelphia .... 012 000 000—3 7 0
Pittsburgh ..... 000 230 00x—7 7 3
Twitchell, Hoerner (5), Schueler (6), McGraw (8) and Boone; Rooker (2-0) and Sanguillen. L—Twitchell (1-3). HR—Stargell (4th), Oliver (2d).

Cincinnati ..... 220 500, 000—9 12 1
Houston ..... 000 010 020—3 8 3
Norman (2-1) and Bench, Pummer (8); Griffin, Crawford (4), Scherman (8) and Johnson. L—Griffin (0-4). HR—Bench (4th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Cleveland ..... 001 001 000—2 10 0
Baltimore ..... 000 000 00x—0 5 0
G. Perry (3-2) and Ellis, Grimsley Garland (8) and Duncan. L—Grimsley (0-1). HR—Brohamer (2d).

(Second Game)

Cleveland ..... 000 000 011—2 7 1
Baltimore ..... 000 100 002—3 9 0
Berman, Buskey (9) and Ashby; Torrez (2-1) and Hendricks. L—Bosman (0-1). HR—Blair (1st).

Milwaukee ..... 000 000 100— 1 7 1
New York ..... 014 012 02x—10 13 2
Slaton, Castro (3), Hausman (7) and Porter; Dobson (3-2) and Munson. L—Slaton (1-4). HR—Aaron (2d), Munson (1st), Blomberg (3d).

Texas ..... 000 402 100—7 8 3
Minnesota ..... 000 020 000—2 5 1
Hands, Foucault (7) and Sundberg; Alsbury, Hughes (5), Corbin (7) and Borgmann. W—Hands (1-2). L—Alsbury (2-1). HR—Burroughs (4th), Sundberg (1st).

Chicago ..... 002 000 220—6 8 0
Kansas City .... 310 022 00x—8 12 0
Bahnsen, Osborn (6) and Downing; Briles, Mingori (8), Bird (8) and Martinez. W—Briles (2-0). L—Bahnsen (0-3). HR—Pinson (1st), Otis (3d).

Boston ..... 110 000 000 0—2 5 1
Detroit ..... 101 000 000 1—3 9 2
Lee (1-3) and Montgomery; Ruhle, Hiller (7) and Freehan. W—Hiller (1-0).

Oakland ..... 000 000 000—0 7 1
California ..... 001 000 000—1 6 0
Holtzman (1-3) and Fosse; Tanana, Kirwood (7) and Rodriguez. W—Tanana (1-0). L—Holtzman (1-3).

Observer

4 Little Words

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—"Have a nice day" has replaced "This is a stickup" as the most frequently spoken four-word sentence in the American language.

Give a waitress a tip and she says, "Have a nice day." "Have a nice day," advises the cab driver collecting his fare. Say, "Fill her up" to the gas pumper and he replies, "Have a nice day." The other morning after I had paid the bakery woman for a coffee cake and had been urged to have a nice day, I asked, "Where do I get one?"



Baker

"What?" asked she.

"A nice day," said I.

"What are you talking about?" she asked.

"You just advised me to have a nice day. The idea appeals to me. I wonder if you know where I can get one."

The baker had come out of his oven and was watching as if he expected to hear, "This is a stickup."

"This dude making trouble out here?" he asked.

"Have a nice day," I told him, departing.

I went to Cromley & Swotts. "Everything for the man who can afford anything. Bumbershoots, stuffed elephants, decorated rooms and silver barstools our specialties."

"May I help you?" asked the clerk.

"I'd like to see something in a nice day."

* * *

"Right this way," he said, entering the day department and taking a gray, windy day off the rack. "Our standard model," he said. "It has seven bills in the morning mail, a two-hour breakdown in the subway, a traffic ticket, a fresh spaghetti-sauce stain on the necktie and a notice that your auto insurance has been canceled."

"You don't understand. I said I wanted a nice day."

He was miffed. "Our days," he said, "are the nicest in the trade. This is only an average day. I'll admit, but it is one of the nicest average days made, and the wind and grayness are very high quality."

"I'd rather have something with sunshine in it and no bills at all."

He said he had just the thing. It was dazzling. "Isn't that sunshine splendidly woven?" he asked. "And look, not a bill anywhere in it."

"I like it."

"You've seen nothing yet," he went on. "Look, it has a trip to the ball park where the home team loses by a score of 12-1. The air-conditioning at home breaks down, and when you get back it is 110 degrees in your house and the telephone is ringing and—beautiful detailed workmanship here—your children are calling for you to wire $75 immediately."

"It's a nice enough day," I said. "But not really a nice day. What do you have with flowers in it and a luscious fat check nobody had been expecting and a smile from a charming woman?"

"Our special," he said, taking down a day embroidered with wild roses and popcorn. "It comes complete with this remarkably lovely woman in this quite exclusive restaurant and a luncheon bill for $68. And here is a delightful surprise. At the bus stop outside the restaurant door, as you leave, you run into your wife."

"And I suppose, to cap it, the dog is run over by a truck just at dinner time," I said.

"Nothing that elegant," he demurred. "The cat comes in with a dead bird in its jaws."

It wasn't my idea of a nice day. "For one thing, there isn't any music," I complained.

* * *

"Music," he said. "Why didn't you say so? Look at this." He took down a lovely, quiet Saturday. Delicious breakfast. Strains of Haydn on the phonograph wafted through the morning. "And in the afternoon," he said, "notice the children coming to visit with their electric trumpets, amplified drums and brand-new rock records."

The whole lower half of the day pulsated with thunderous blare and roar. "Note the magnificent headache with which it ends," he urged, "right after this magnificent quarrel with the neighbors."

"Don't you just have an ordinary, nice, quiet day?"

"Something with a funeral, perhaps?"

"Nice! Nice! I want a nice day! Not a nice day for a funeral! What kind of junk are you trying to sell here?"

The manager appeared with armed men in uniform. "Is there some problem?"

"He doesn't like our nice-day selection," said the clerk.

"Really?" said the manager. "Was there something particular you had in mind?"

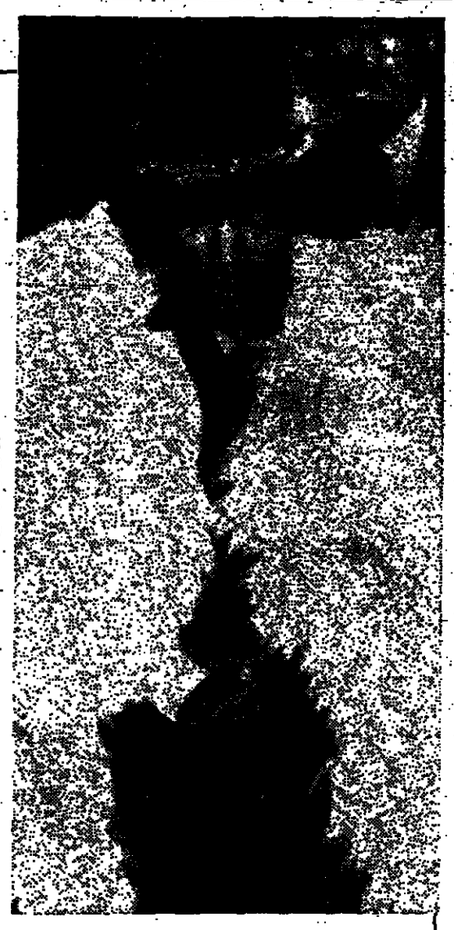
"Just a plain, ordinary, sweet, uneventful, serene, inexpensive, old-fashioned nice day with no bills, no dead birds and a victory for the home team."

The manager smiled through veils of contempt. "They don't make them any more," he said. "Can we show you something in a stuffed elephant?"

I walked out.

"Have a nice day," said the manager.

'There's an awful lot of people who know the name but don't know the music... kids that were 11 and 12 [when he died]. I would like those kids to get a chance to hear what Hendrix was.'



Jimi Hendrix in 1968 photo after arrest for drunkenness in Sweden. AP.

Bringing Back Jimi Hendrix For a New Generation

By Bruce Meyer

NEW YORK, April 27 (UPI). —In a recording studio control booth producer Alan Douglas was talking about his friend, Jimi Hendrix:

"I used to see him get the guitar so hot he didn't even have to touch the strings any more. He used to get the energy so intense around himself.. he'd come near a string and before his finger actually touched it, you would hear it. I used to watch the space between his fingers and the string and hear the note."

On Sept. 30, 1970, Jimi Hendrix, considered by many the greatest guitarist to emerge from two decades of rock music, was found in a London apartment. He died of an overdose of drugs.

At His Funniest

Now, nearly five years later, Hendrix has a new hit album. That completes one of Alan Douglas's ambitions: the rehabilitation of the Hendrix musical legacy.

Popular opinion has held that Hendrix, confused and beset by the pressures of the big business that his music had become, took his own life. Douglas, who was one of Hendrix's closest friends, disagrees.

"Jimi wasn't in any way obsessed or depressed... He never tortured himself for a second. He was 24 years old, and he was just beginning to deal with music the way he wanted to. He was happy and funny—the last week in London he was at his funniest and I had the best time I ever had with him."

Warner Bros. Records released four posthumous albums but nearly all of the material was inferior to the standard Hendrix had established in the late 1960s.

Sales declined sharply as the posthumous series continued and record buyers recognized the steadily falling quality of the music being offered under Hendrix's name.

Then in the spring of 1974, the music press heard rumors of newly discovered, quality Hendrix material that had been stored away in a New Jersey warehouse. The rumors were true—up to a point.

Lot of Editing

A number of persons had known about the tapes. But only Douglas, a professional record producer, proved knowledgeable enough to recognize that they were more than curiosities.

"It's a tremendous amount of editing to try to make tunes out of the way Jimi used to work," Douglas said. "He would go into a chorus, fall into a jam, come back to it and so forth. So sometimes you had a piece of music 20 minutes long, but inside that piece of music the tune was there."

After extracting from Warner's a promise to remove the four posthumous albums from circulation if he could come up with a series of quality new Hendrix albums, Douglas began working with the pile of tapes, editing Hendrix's voice and guitar to songs of manageable length, then laying down new rhythm tracks—bass and drums—behind the lead.

That was in June, 1974. This March, the first album of the new series, "Crash Landing," was released. The rock music public was stunned by the good quality of the album.

"We have definitely three albums of new music," Douglas said. "Plus some extra cuts... and a fourth, maybe a double album, from a composite of the posthumous albums—the good stuff. And then there's a live album, but that's older stuff and I'm not that enthusiastic about it."

The Three Albums

Of the three all-new albums, "Crash Landing" is the only one that will contain the kind of hard rock material identified with Hendrix. The second album, to be released later this year, is tentatively titled "Multicolored Blues." The third and as yet untitled album will be what Douglas calls "free music," more commonly termed jazz.

Although Douglas is currently concentrating his efforts on the music, Hendrix left other forms of expression behind. There are films and a variety of writings—both song lyrics and what Douglas calls "straight poetry."

Explaining his interest, Douglas said, "Unfortunately there's an awful lot of people who know the name but don't know the music... kids that were 11 and 12 [when he died]. I would like those kids to get a chance to hear what Hendrix was."

PEOPLE: *French President's Is Crowned Azale*

Valérie-Anne Giscard d'Estaing, 21, daughter of the French President, was crowned queen of the annual Azalea Festival Saturday in Norfolk, Va. She was named the festival's 22d queen by French Ambassador Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet amid flags and flowers in Norfolk's Azalea Gardens. The Azalea Festival is Norfolk's yearly salute to the nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Before the ceremony Miss Giscard d'Estaing, who arrived Wednesday, sat atop a flowered float for a ride through Norfolk's streets in the festival parade.

* * *

Gov. George Wallace of Alabama confirmed Friday that "as of now" he intends to seek the 1976 Democratic nomination for president. Although an official announcement is not expected until June, aides to the governor said fund-raising dinners were already being planned, probably beginning with one in Montgomery, Ala., at $250 a plate. The governor's press secretary, Billy Joe Camp, said June 5 had been discussed as the kickoff date but that other dates had not been ruled out. Among the places being considered for the announcement are Montgomery, Washington, Miami and the governor's home town—Clio, Ala.

* * *

Irina Rodnina and Alexander Zaitsev, who in three years together have figure-skated their way to three world championships, will marry on Wednesday in Moscow's Wedding Palace. Soviet press reports describe them as having contrasting temperaments, calling Miss Rodnina, 25, "more emotional" and Zaitsev, 23, "more quiet."

* * *

Douglas Jolly, a District of Columbia policeman, overqualified for his undercover assignment that required him to spend a lot of time in bars, a civil service board has found, so he will get a tax-free pension of two-thirds of his $13,000 annual salary. Testimony showed that, although Jolly had been a "health fiend" who seldom touched alcohol, his assignment as a narcotics and liquor-law investigator produced such a case of alcoholism and resulting medical conditions that he has been retired on full disability. He has also stopped drinking.

* * *

In Washington, Rep. Ronald Dellums challenged the House last week to "take the weapons of death and destruction" from the hands of criminals after telling startled legislators that his 17-year-old nephew had been shot in a robbery. The youth, Ricky Villanueva, later died in a California hospital. Dellums, a California Democrat who has introduced strict gun-control legislation, told colleagues that his sister's son had been shot twice during the robbery at an Oak-



Rep. Ronald

land grocery stor worked as a cler the incident "sensel sane" and said he associates would n ence similar tragedi who left for Califor ples, did not know had died from t when he gave his s

* * *

Quintuplets born cinnati were reunite mother Saturday fo time since their birt earlier. Hospital o Pamela Levy saw th a hospital nursery. named babies—three two boys—were repo in good condition, a father, Mark Levy.

* * *

Entertainer Ann been awarded $4,651. man's compensation the result of a 1972 in ed at the St. Louis Opera. She was hurt by a steel curtain performance of "Anyt The workman's compen ing was made last St. Louis court.

—SAMUEL J

U.S. Adds to It Of Species in

WASHINGTON, (UPI).—The American the Mexican wolf, t Island mule deer, the the peninsular pronghorn, the bayou darter, of, catfish and three birds have been adde Interior Department's l dangered species.

The department's Wildlife Service publ proposed additions last asked for public comm

The list already cor species considered in extinction. Federal la their destruction or c

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, APRIL 28, 1975

AOC05EG	IDP02HA	NCT10VC
CSC04RE	LPC82CL	WRM02SG
FD851AB	LQS01AX	WSV03KZ

MESSAGES, APRIL 26

CGT50DIN	JLE50CH	TGS60CT
LPC04HB	RHJ06LR	WRW02EC
GOE07IN	RPS51AA	

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS meets Mon Wed., Thur., 8:30 p.m. & Sat. 5 p.m. American Church, 65Q d'Orsay

PHOTOGRAPHY laboratory dark room hire by hour Paris. 325-08-91.

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